

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

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Speaking of Secretary Lamont's report the New York "Times" says: "It seems to us that the increase of the Army proposed by the Secretary—or the restoration to the strength allowed prior to 1874, as he prefers to call it—cannot be accused of being immoderate if any increase is to be made at all."

Dr. Gladden, of Columbus, O., has called attention to the fact that the Ohio sheriff who had a colored prisoner in charge, and who succeeded in saving him from the mob until the troops came to the rescue, was renominated for his office by the Republicans, who have a majority of a thousand in the county, and simply because he had thus done his duty he was repudiated by so many of his own party that he was overwhelmingly defeated. Worse still, his successful opponent was questioned during the canvass as to whether he would protect a prisoner in his hands against a mob, if such an incident should occur, and he refused to answer the inquiry. As Dr. Gladden put it, "Because he refused to answer he was elected overwhelmingly."

"Marcella" appears as one of the characters in the December instalment of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, "Sir George Tressady," in "The Century." "Marcella" is now Lady Maxwell. The Christmas number of "St. Nicholas" is to contain the first series of Robert Louis Stevenson's letters to young friends in England, describing his Samoan home-life.

A cable is to be laid for an English company by the steamer Faraday, 1,400 miles in the Amazon, from Pará to Manaus. Previous attempts at establishing telegraphic communication in these districts have been unsuccessful, owing to the dense and rapid growth of the forest along the banks of the river.

A correspondent says: "The sad and sudden death of George S. Welsh, lately superintendent of Riverside Park Engineers, New York City, was a great shock to his many warm friends. His death was due to an attack of apoplexy brought on by nervous strain, occasioned by the serious illness of his little daughter and

the loss of his position. Mr. Welsh was a Democrat, and in the recent political changes made in New York he, with many other Democrats, was removed from his charge. This, combined with the illness of his child, preyed upon his mind, and brought on the attack which caused his death. He was the son of the late Lieut. Comdr. George P. Welsh, U. S. N., and was himself a graduate of the Naval School at Annapolis, Md., in the class of '79, of which he was a most popular member. After a cruise in the Mediterranean he resigned and became a civil engineer. He leaves a wife and two young children. The reports that he committed suicide are cruel and erroneous. He was buried from St. Paul's Church with all the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he and his wife were members."

Officer: "The opponents of our military system say that standing armies are disastrous to the country. Can you name anything that is more disastrous?" Cadet: "Yes; a runaway army."—"Chronik der Gegenwart."



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PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD, November 21, 1895.—Sealed proposals endorsed. "Proposals for supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened December 10, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, December 10, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of rice, raisins, tomatoes, sausage meat, syrup, vinegar, butter, beans, biscuit, thin flannel, wisp brooms, needles, rubber buttons, jack knives, hardware, coffee tins, locks, coaling presses, air pump, and steam pumps. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

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December 7, 1895.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of President Cleveland, which is said to be the longest ever issued from the White House, is devoted entirely to two subjects—foreign affairs and finance. The usual synopsis of departmental reports, with the recommendations concerning them, are omitted, the President confining himself to calling attention to them, and saying: "I press the recommendations they contain upon the respectful attention of those charged with the duty of legislation, because I believe their adoption would promote the people's good. Considering the fact that we have controversies pending with England, France, Spain, Russia, Turkey, the Ottoman Empire, China and the Hawaiians, our foreign relations promise to give abundant occupation for diplomacy for some time to come. Our request for information concerning the evidence by which our late consul to Madagascar, Mr. Waller, was convicted by a court martial has thus far been withheld, the French Government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent. In agreeable contrast to the difference above noted respecting a matter of common concern where nothing is sought except such a mutually satisfactory outcome as the true merits of the case require, is the recent resolution of the French Chambers favoring the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two countries."

Attention is called by the President to the encomiums bestowed on those vessels of our new Navy which took part in the notable ceremony of the opening of the Kiel Canal. As to the seal fisheries "the need of a more effective enforcement of existing regulations, as well as the adoption of such additional regulations as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the award, have been earnestly urged upon the British Government, but thus far without effective results. In the meantime the depletion of the seal herds by means of pelagic hunting has so alarmingly progressed that unless their slaughter is at once effectively checked their extinction within a few years seems to be a matter of absolute certainty." In view of the dispute as to the Alaskan boundary it is declared to be "expedient and, indeed, imperative, that the jurisdictional limits of the respective governments in this new region be speedily determined. Her Britannic Majesty's Government has proposed a joint delimitation of the 141st meridian by an international commission of experts, which, if Congress will authorize it and make due provision therefor, can be accomplished with no unreasonable delay." In the discussion with Great Britain of our relations to the Venezuelan boundary dispute the general conclusions reached "and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this Government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy, and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate, and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British Government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British Government has not yet been received."

No allusion is made to the question of Hawaii beyond the statement that a demand has been made upon the Hawaiian Government for reclamations growing out of the arrest of American citizens "suspected of being in sympathy with the Royalist party." With Russia "correspondence is on foot touching the practice of Russian consuls within the jurisdiction of the United States to deny to Jews authentication of passports or legal documents for use in Russia." The President asks that we be relieved from the obligations of "the treaty or agreement by which we became jointly bound with England and Germany to so interfere with the government and control of Samoa as in effect to assume the management of its affairs." No recommendation is made concerning Cuba, except that the efforts of our Government to enforce the neutrality laws "should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations to friendly sovereign states."

Our efforts to obtain information concerning the true condition of affairs in the Ottoman Empire "was thwarted by the objections of the Turkish Government. The presence of our naval vessels which are now in the vicinity of the disturbed localities affords opportunities to acquire a measure of familiarity with the condition of affairs, and will enable us to take suitable steps for the protection of any interests of our countrymen within reach of our ships that might be found imperiled. We have sent ships as far toward the point of actual disturbance as it is possible for them to go, where they offer refuge to those obliged to flee, and we have the

promise of other powers which have ships in the neighborhood that our citizens, as well as theirs, will be received and protected on board those ships. On the demand of our minister, orders have been issued by the Sultan that Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees. These orders have been carried out, and our latest intelligence gives assurance of the present personal safety of our citizens and missionaries. Though thus far no lives of American citizens have been sacrificed, there can be no doubt that serious loss and destruction of mission property have resulted from riotous conflicts and outrageous attacks." Doubtless Congress will have something to say as to what line of policy should be followed in determining these several disputes.

A discussion of national finance occupies the concluding half of this message. As a remedy for the depletion of the gold in the Treasury the President recommends the retirement of the \$486,000,000 in United States notes and Treasury notes and argues that the necessity for the issue of new bonds is due wholly to the requirement that a surplus of gold should be retained in the Treasury for the purpose of keeping the greenbacks at par. Assuming that the greenbacks had all been retired at the date when our national revenues began to exceed our national receipts, and that at the conclusion of this process a sufficient surplus in gold had been left in the Treasury, how could this surplus have been maintained with the expenses exceeding the receipts? Would it not sooner or later have been necessary to issue bonds to an amount sufficient to cover the deficiency in revenue? The primary cause of our national difficulties in finance would appear therefore to be in the deficiency of revenue. This not only disturbs the normal operations of the Treasury, but compels unwise retrenchment. How this deficiency is to be provided for is the problem which most immediately concerns Congress. In spite of the fact that the President omits to call attention to the excellent recommendations coming from the War and Navy departments, our legislators can scarcely fail to perceive the significance of the fact that we cannot avoid disputes with foreign powers. It is folly to enter upon such disputes without making any preparations to maintain our rights in the event of serious disagreement.

STATUS OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

In the case of Clara H. Fowler et al. v. the United States, the U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, on Dec. 2, rendered an important decision on the question of the status of retired officers. James Fullerton, counsel for the claimant, moved the court for leave to enter the name of William Winthrop, a retired officer of the Army, as counsel in said case. In delivering the opinion the court, Richardson, Ch. J., says: "After having carefully considered the oral argument and brief of the learned counsel, pro se (Col. Winthrop), and having examined the numerous statutes and judicial decisions bearing on the subject, we are constrained to adhere to the decision in Capt. Tyler's case. Whatever persons may or may not be included in the section by the words 'or person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under or in connection with any Executive Department of the Government of the United States,' it is clear that 'every officer of the United States' so expressly designated at the very beginning of the section, without exception or qualification, is embraced in its provisions. Col. Winthrop was appointed an officer in the Army in the most pronounced manner known to the Constitution, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and as he has never resigned nor been dismissed in any way he could be dismissed, he is still such officer. The statute is not restricted to officers prosecuting claims arising within the purview of their duties, nor even arising in a department with which they are connected, or in which they may be supposed to exercise some influence, but it expressly includes 'every officer of the United States . . . who acts as an agent or attorney for prosecuting any claim against the United States, or in any manner, or by any means, otherwise than in the discharge of his proper official duties, aids or assists in the prosecution or support of any such claim,' etc. This entirely excludes the idea urged in behalf of the motion that retired officers are not subject to its provisions because they are not in a position to commit frauds in the prosecution of claims. Much, if not the principal reliance is placed upon the decision of the Court of Appeals of New York in the case of People v. Doane (121 New York, 373). The Mayor appointed James C. Doane, who was Chief of Engineers of the Army of the United States on the retired list, and it was decided that he did not hold a Federal office within the meaning of that statute. The question in this case is not what the Legislature of New York meant by a 'Federal office' in its Act of 1888, but what Congress meant by 'every officer of the United States' in section 5498, R. S. The New York decision is wholly inconsistent with the uniform legislation of Congress from the first establishment of the retired lists of the Army and the Navy, contrary to the commonly received opinion within and without the Army and Navy and not in accord with any other of the many judicial decisions. Congress has always legislated in relation to persons on the retired lists of the Army and Navy as officers of the United States, often treating them like officers on waiting orders. The statutes make a clear distinction between officers retired from active service whose names still remain on the register and those wholly retired from service whose names are omitted from the register and who

are no longer officers of the United States (section 1252, above). This distinction is not observed in the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the New York case, but all officers on the list of those retired from active service only are held to be out of office or wholly retired. According to the New York opinion an officer on the retired list of the Army performing duty at the Soldiers' Home by assignment under R. S., section 1259 (above), may for the time being 'hold a Federal office,' while by statute he is so assigned for the sole reason that he is already an officer of the United States. If duty be an essential test of office it is not easy to see why an officer on waiting orders is not for the time being out of office." Concurring in the views by the Supreme Court of "Texas vs. De Greer" (53 Texas, 400), and adhering to their opinion in the Tyler case, the court overruled the motion.

There is no class in this country better informed concerning international usages than the readers of the "Army and Navy Journal." They will appreciate, therefore, the gravity of the statement appearing in the President's message to the effect that the British Government has been asked categorically whether it will or will not submit its territorial controversy with Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. We presume that the inquiry as addressed to the British Government is somewhat less abrupt in form than the statement concerning it appearing in the message. A question so framed that a refusal to answer it, or the return of an unsatisfactory response, shuts the door on argument is usually the last stage in diplomatic negotiation. We can hardly believe that our discussion with England of the Venezuelan question has reached this stage. Nor does it seem to us to accord with the polite usages of diplomacy to charge Great Britain in an official document of this character with seeking to extend her territory "in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela." The question of the relative strength of the two parties to the dispute would seem, too, to be foreign to the discussion of a question of boundary rights. It is proper enough for us to declare our unchanging hostility to any extension of European control over this continent, and that is the Monroe Doctrine as we understand it, but is it wise to charge a friendly nation in advance, in a President's message, with an intention to do so? Is it not better to assume the contrary until we are prepared to follow England's example in the issue of ultimatums, which even she reserves for semi-civilized powers?

The lyceum season at Fort McHenry, Md., includes essays by Maj. G. B. Rodney, 4th Art., "The Chickamauga Campaign"; Capt. William Everett, 4th Art., "Light Artillery vs. Cavalry"; Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art., "Needed Legislation Concerning the Employment of Regular Troops in Civil Disorders"; Capt. R. P. Strong, 4th Art., "Boydtown Plank Road, 1864"; Lieut. J. A. Lundein, 4th Art., "Sioux Massacre and War in Minnesota, '62-'63"; Lieut. R. Honey, 4th Art., "Common Law Administered in Military Courts"; Lieut. J. E. McMahon, 4th Art., "Use of Troops in Civil Disturbances"; Lieut. Brooke Payne, 4th Art., "Military Signaling"; Lieut. J. L. Wilson, 4th Art., "Notes on the Defense of Fort Sumter"; Lieut. C. C. Williams, 4th Art., "Physical Training of the Soldier"; Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th Art., "Post Exchange"; Lieut. A. Cronkhite, 4th Art., "Transportation of Artillery."

The lyceum season at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., includes essays by Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, 13th Inf., "The Apache Scout, His Endurance and Loyalty to the Army"; Maj. J. Van R. Hoff, Surg., "The Sanitary Organization of the U. S. Army"; Capt. James Fornance, 13th Inf., "Infantry Drill Regulations"; Capt. B. H. Gilman, 13th Inf., "Punishment for Offenses in U. S. Army"; Capt. G. R. Cecil, 13th Inf., "Discipline"; Lieut. M. B. Safford, 13th Inf., "Some Features of the Revolution in the South"; Lieut. U. G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., "Examination for Promotion in Our Own and Foreign Armies, China Excepted"; Lieut. J. L. Donovan, 17th Inf., "Militia on Riot Duty"; Lieut. L. S. Upton, 21st Inf., "The Cuban War"; Lieut. F. W. Fugler, 18th Inf., "Organization During the War of the Secession"; Lieut. F. D. Ely, 13th Inf., "Protection and Destruction of Lines of Communication"; Lieut. H. D. Wise, 9th Inf., "Disposition of Canadian and United States Troops on the Canadian Border."

Representative Hull, of Iowa, who will probably be chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, believes that the prospects for legislation favorable to the Army much better than they were in the last Congress. He believes that the present Congress will look with favor upon a proposition to increase the Army, and that a reasonable increase combined with a reorganization on modern lines would meet the approval of the country. His own constituents, he knew, would very generally approve an increase of the enlisted strength of the Army to 50,000 men, as they believed that the United States had grown too large in territory and population for the small skeleton of an army which at present exists. In the opinion of Mr. Hull Army reorganization ought to be provided for at once, both in the interest of the improvement of the efficiency of the Army and of more rapid promotion. Mr. Hull said he believed the prospects were good for more liberal appropriations for the Army. He is heartily in favor of adequate appropriations for coast defenses so as to enable the work on fortifications and their armament to be carried on more rapidly than in

the past. His committee will not have charge of the Fortifications bill, which will be in the hands of the Committee on Appropriations, but he will do all in his power to secure appropriations for the objects most urgently required.

At a meeting of the officers stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., Nov. 27, 1895, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved that the death of Lieut. Warren H. Mitchell, which took place yesterday at this post, has filled us with profound sorrow. We deeply deplore the untimely end of one so full of promise, whose manliness, dignity, modesty and devotion to duty won the respect and love of all who knew him. In him we have lost a beloved comrade and the service a young man of marked ability. The members of his family have our sincere sympathy in their affliction."

A number of prominent Army and Navy officers in Washington met on Wednesday night in the red parlor of the Ebbitt House to discuss the plans for giving several socials similar to those of a few seasons ago. The meeting was purely preliminary, no definite decision being reached, but a call for a general meeting, to be held Friday, Dec. 6, to consider the subject, was issued. The Ebbitt gave its usual feast on Thanksgiving Day, and set forth a bill of fare which would make an emergency ration board green with envy. The rations were in this case fully up to the emergency. "Thanksgiving punch" came in between the "stewed terrapin" and the "canvass-back duck."

Gen. Thomas Jordan, who died Nov. 27 at his home, 124 East 125th street, New York City, was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1840, at the same time as Gen. W. T. Sherman, was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in 1847, resigned in 1861 and joined the Confederate Army, was made Brigadier General and served as Chief-of-Staff to Gen. Beauregard. When the first Cuban insurrection broke out he enlisted and fought during 1869-70 against Spain. He eventually became commander of the rebel forces in Cuba. Returning to the United States some years ago, he engaged in literary pursuits, but has been in poor health for some time past. The funeral took place Nov. 29 from St. Francis Xavier's Church, the remains being interred in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Brig. Gen. Morgan, Comy. Gen. of Subsistence, has laid before Secretary Lamont his recommendations in regard to an emergency ration for the Army. The brief of the several reports of boards assembled in the different departments, which was prepared by Lieut. Col. Cushing, his principal assistant, was also forwarded with the papers in this matter. The subsistence officials decline to say what ration has been recommended by Gen. Morgan. It is generally believed, however, that another board will be appointed to finally recommend a ration for adoption. There is great similarity in the findings of the boards as to the character of the ration to be adopted, and their recommendations show but few changes in the kind of ration now used. A great majority of the boards favored the very articles now used as part of the rations in the field, with the substitution of some soup tablets or soup-making material. The ration as used during the late war has stood the test of practice and modern theory. It is a sharp commentary upon those who have prated about the inferiority of our ration for war purposes, that, after exhaustive research (one board alone having considered more than fifty articles, besides various varieties of the present components of the ration), seven-eighths of these boards recommended hard bread, six-eighths recommended bacon and seven-eighths coffee. It is interesting to note that the following articles have at some time since 1818, when the Subsistence Department was founded, composed parts of the ration and were afterward condemned for Army use for good and sufficient reasons: Rum, whisky or brandy, pickled onions and sauer kraut, cheese, Erbsfleischwurst and condensed ration composed of wheat and sausaged beef.

Secretary Lamont's recommendation regarding the appointment of chiefs of certain staff corps of the Army, which was contained in his report, published in full by the "Journal" last week, has aroused much comment among Army officers. It is known that the recommendation was not caused by any lack of harmony between the Secretary and any of his bureau chiefs, but solely because Mr. Lamont felt that the adoption of the system of promotion he suggested would be beneficial to the corps involved. It is easy to understand that the Secretary's recommendation has met with violent opposition, and strong influence is being brought to bear upon Congress to prevent the adoption of his suggestions. The system now in vogue was adopted at the close of the war, and so far has operated very successfully. The Secretary, however, believes the conditions have changed. Officers who have seen active war service have in the past been selected to fill the positions of chiefs of staff corps. As interpreted by officers on duty in the War Department, the Secretary's recommendation means that he desires more patronage for his Department. If officers are to be appointed to staff positions for a term of years, as he suggested in his report, it will mean a rotation in office with every change of Secretary. The position would thus be given over to the officers having the most influence, and this, it is generally conceded, would be demoralizing. It is also stated that when officers are appointed to staff corps from the line, under the system now in vogue, their appointment is made for the purpose of fitting them for the duties devolving upon that corps, not only in the grade to which they are first appointed, but to the higher grades which they will reach unless prevented by casualty. It is urged that an officer having seen service in a staff corps is much better fitted to be its chief than another officer, whose time has been spent in the line. Secretary Lamont, however, believes the other way. It is claimed by his adherents that the chiefs of bureaus do not care for the desires or plans of a Secretary and try to run their bureaus according to their own ideas. In denying that Secretary Lamont was actuated by political motives, Assistant Secretary of War Doe said: "At present, secretaries come and secretaries go, but the chiefs remain, and as a result the Department becomes a bureaucracy. The heads of the bureaus are striving all the time to increase the importance of their special bureau, and take everything they can to aid them. This, of course, gives rise to more work, and consequently more clerks, thus increasing the expense, and the much-complained-of red tape. The whole idea of the Secretary is to decrease the expenses of the War Department and Army, and to arouse ambition in the officers by placing the staff positions within reach of them, if they can pass the examinations showing their fitness for the positions sought."

Mr. Morrison, chief clerk of the Judge Advocate General's Department, has filed the Government's brief in the case of Maj. George A. Armes, U. S. A., retired, whose arrest some months ago, and subsequent release on a writ of habeas corpus created a sensation. It is held that the court erred in ruling that Armes' arrest and confinement at quarters other than his own home were unlawful. The ignoring by Justice Bradley of the fact that the penalty for one of the offenses charged against Armes may legally be life imprisonment is cited as one error. Another is in assuming that Armes' charges against Gen. Schofield were true, or thought by Armes to be true, and in ruling that the charges did not constitute "conduct unbecoming." The contention is made that courts martial have exclusive jurisdiction in all proceedings against military persons for military offenses, and civil courts cannot reverse or review action by proper military authorities, and cannot relieve parties from the effect of them by writ of habeas corpus. The case will be argued early next week.

There is considerable doubt about the composition of the House Committee on Military Affairs. But seven out of the sixteen men who were on this committee in the last Congress are members of the present House, and among those who are missing are such warm friends of the Army as Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, and Gen. Sickles, of New York. Mr. Bowers, of California, was the senior Republican on the last committee, but he was also the senior Republican on the Committee on Patents, and it is expected that he will receive the chairmanship of the latter committee, thus making room for Mr. Hull, of Iowa, at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Hull is a capable man, in whose hands the interests of the Army will be well taken care of in the House. In the last Congress Chairman Outhwaite and the members of the committee generally were favorable to a reorganization and a material increase in the strength of the Army, but they lacked the support of the House, and no serious effort was made to get a bill through. Friends of the Army in the House believe that the prospects are better in the present Congress, but the proportion of new members is so large that it is difficult to make any predictions. The recommendations of Secretary Lamont and Gen. Miles for adequate appropriations for coast defenses will doubtless have some weight with both Houses of Congress, but though an earnest effort is to be made to secure appropriations that will enable substantial progress to be made in constructing and arming fortifications, Mr. Reed's disposition to economy may result in reducing the total of the Fortifications bill to about the same sum that has been appropriated annually for the past two years.

The case of the People v. Shanks, recently before a New York police court, presents some curious features. The New York "Commercial Advertiser" in its report of the case says: "Shanks brought an action last spring against the Magnolia Metal Company on an assigned claim by discharged employees for \$7,000. As the Magnolia Metal Company was a foreign corporation, some one had to qualify as surety in bringing an attachment suit. As a matter of fact, Shanks acted both as plaintiff and bondsman. More extraordinary still, he did so on the advice of counsel, who knew his financial condition, and, to add to the incongruity of the situation, his counsel stated that Shanks had no pecuniary interest in the assigned claim in question. Col. Alexander S. Bacon, of 71 Broadway (late U. S. A.), did the probing; Mr. Linus A. Gould and S. Victor Constant, of Constant & Coghill, assumed the responsibilities for the action of his client, Shanks, and Police Judge Kudlich heard the case and couldn't see any particular merit in the plea that the alleged perjury was advised by counsel. Col. Bacon, the attorney for the Magnolia Metal Company, has for years been attending litigation growing out of suits brought by dummies in the interest of large corporations inimical to the Magnolia Metal Company. The petty annoyances have grown to be intolerable, and the company is invoking the law and is bringing these irresponsible offenders to justice. Mr. C. B. Miller, president of the Magnolia Metal Company, stated in an interview recently that he had traced discharged employees directly to the offices of the National Lead Company, the Hoyt Metal Company and others. He also stated that his company had brought suit against the Sterlingworth Railway Supply Company for \$120,000 damages for breach of contract, under circumstances which bear out the theory of an attempted combination in bearing metal. One of the leading stockholders in the Sterlingworth Railway Supply Company is said to be a prominent official in the Standard Oil Pipe Line. In spite of considerable persecution the Magnolia Metal Company has thrived to such an extent that its metal is now in use in most of the navies and railroads of the world, as well as in all classes of mechanical industry."

Until the organization of the committees in the House of Representatives it will be impossible to determine with certainty the prospects for Army and Navy legislation in the 54th Congress. The present indications, however, are rather favorable, especially to the Navy. There is practically no doubt that Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, will be chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and his enthusiasm for everything that tends to improve the condition of that service is well known. He will doubtless have associated with him most of the former members of the committee, including Mr. Cummings, who was its chairman in the last House. The committee will undoubtedly be one favorable to continuing the policy of naval construction and to improving the condition of the personnel. Speaker Reed has let it be known that his influence in the present Congress is to be exerted in the direction of keeping down expenditures. This may have the effect of preventing appropriations for vessels, but Mr. Reed has been in the past very favorably disposed toward the Navy, and he may confine his economies to other departments. Secretary Herbert's recommendations for two more battleships and twelve additional torpedo boats are well received by prospective members of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House and by members of that committee in the Senate. The failure of the President to refer to military or naval affairs in any way in his annual message is not regarded as having any significance, for the reason that he confined his message to two subjects—foreign affairs and finance. The officers of the Navy have it in their own power to determine whether or not there shall be any legislation for the personnel during the present Congress. There is a general disposition on the part of members of the committee in both Houses, and of other leading members, to pass a reorganization bill, and if the several corps can harmonize their differences and unite in favor of a single measure there is little doubt as to its enactment into law. The exhaustive hearings by the joint com-

mission appointed by the last Congress have supplied a mass of information, which will be available in the present Congress, and there is no necessity for the waste of much time in preliminary work.

Francis P. Harper, New York, publishes "North American Shore Birds: A History of the Snipes, Sandpipers, Plovers and Their Allies Inhabiting the Beaches and Marshes of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, the Prairies and the Shores of the Inland Lakes and Rivers of the North American Continent." A reference book for the naturalist, sportsman and lover of birds, by Daniel Girard Elliot, F. R. S. E., etc., ex-president American Ornithologists' Union, curator of zoology in the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago; author of "Birds of North America," etc. The book is beautifully bound and very handsomely illustrated by seventy-four plates drawn by Mr. Edwin Sheppard.

The North Atlantic squadron will start for the Caribbean Sea on the 14th inst., if the Navy Department can compass it. Orders have been reiterated to the bureau chiefs and to the New York and Norfolk Navy Yards to have the repairs to vessels completed at that time. Some days ago it looked as though the New York would not be completed on that date. In the original report of repairs it was stated that she had twenty days' work in sight, and a supplemental report stated that the fire mains were being repaired and that six days in addition to the original estimate would be required. This would have made the date of completion the 20th inst. Secretary Herbert immediately wired to New York, it is understood, asking why the fire mains had been taken apart, and directing that the repairs be completed on the day first fixed. It is said at the Navy Department that there is no unusual cause for the Department's desire to start the ships on their cruise so promptly. The officials are tired of seeing the vessels around navy yards, and are determined to get them away as early as possible. Secretary Herbert has not consulted with Rear Adm. Bunce either as to his itinerary or his programme of naval maneuvers. In case Adm. Bunce does not come to Washington, all arrangements will be completed by mail.

Speaking of nicknames in the Navy, the New York "Sun" says: "Most of the naval nicknames have survived from the academic days of the wearers, though a few were of later bestowal. The wittiest nickname that survived in the Navy from academic days was that of the bold Chief Engr. W. W. W. Wood, who was called 'W' O' D,' which, in mathematical parlance is, 'W. fourth power, O square, D.' Commoner in the Navy than personal nicknames are familiar abbreviations of titles. The Paymaster is often familiarly 'Pay.' The Chief Engineer is simply 'Chief.' The landsman who should use either of these titles or any other than 'Mr.' for a staff officer would commit a great breach of wardroom etiquette, though there is a disposition ashore to address a Paymaster by the title of his office and to couple military titles with the names of other staff officers. The term 'bull Lieutenant' is a familiar one in the Navy to express the rank of a man who has passed beyond 'Lieutenant, junior grade.' He is still a Lieutenant, and his title is 'Mr.' The officer who commands a ship is by courtesy addressed as 'Captain,' no matter what his actual rank. It is the courtesy of the wardroom to call the commanding officer of the marines, Major, even though he be still a Lieutenant. This is a sort of acknowledgment that the chief in command should be decorated by some other form of address than 'Mr.' The Surgeon of whatever rank is 'Doctor,' though perhaps 'Mr.' would be more nearly the proper thing. 'The young Doctor,' that is, the junior Surgeon on a considerable ship, is sometimes familiarly nicknamed 'Doc' by the youngsters, and, as unnaautical and non-military, is liable to have a good deal of chaff thrust at him until he makes his personal force apparent." Trade dollar Admiral is also a nickname applied to an acting Rear Admiral.

Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles took command of the Department of the East on Nov. 20 last. In his report on this Department, states that the instruction and efficiency of all the cavalry in the Department is excellent. The instruction of the Artillery is much embarrassed by want of modern artillery and artillery material; in the absence of these the officers have made very creditable efforts to keep their own knowledge and the instruction of their commands abreast of the times. The range finder devised by Lieut. Lewis, 2d Art., and the locator devised by Lieut. Rafferty, 1st Art., give promise of great utility in artillery firing. Gen. Miles strongly recommends that all artillery posts be provided with proper "Sub-calibres" for a sufficient number of pieces and a good allowance of ammunition for using them in drill and practice. Another question worthy of great consideration, he says, is whether in training gunners for service to keep our artillery up to the modern standard, it has not become necessary to have a special class of warrant officers or non-commissioned officers enlisted for ten or more years, to be trained specially at the artillery schools. The efficiency and instruction of the infantry is in general excellent. Gen. Miles makes a number of recommendations regarding repairs to posts. He says that the method of supplying meals to the men by means of the consolidated post mess is not entirely satisfactory. The company mess is believed in general to be more agreeable to the men and a better arrangement, as under it the company is very much better prepared to handle its ration and prepare its own food. Some provision for post libraries is very much needed. He calls special attention to the fact that the defences of the approaches to the cities of Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Washington and Philadelphia are without garrisons, those of the city of New Orleans being in nearly the same condition, and that Sandy Hook, though provided with works and guns, is still without a garrison or barracks and quarters to accommodate one.

The military bicycle ride from Washington, D. C., to New York by members of the Cycle Company of the District of Columbia National Guard, under the auspices of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, was quite a success. A message was carried from Gen. Miles to Gen. Ruger, which was delivered to Lieut. J. S. Donovan, 17th Inf., at the Governors Island Barge Office at 4:48 A. M. Dec. 2, being 1 hour and 12 minutes ahead of schedule time. The party left Washington at 7 A. M., Dec. 1, and the distance ridden was 260 miles and the time was 21 hours and 48 minutes. The riders of the first nine relays covered four miles more than their schedule, and those on the last relay seven miles additional. Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 1st Art., an accomplished bicyclist, met the relay at New Brunswick, N. J., and accompanied the riders to New York. In this con-

section it is interesting to note that the riders were not picked racing men, familiar with every inch of their way, as is usual in ordinary relay rides. All are members of the Second Separate Company, N. G. D. C., which consists of the ordinary run of soldiers, such as would be found in any regiment in time of war. The relay is of value in showing that a message could be carried much faster by wheel than it could be on horseback, in case telegraph and railroad connections were broken.

The marriage of Miss Lucille Rutherford Clements, daughter of the late Dr. B. A. Clements, U. S. A., to Lieut. S. Benjamin Arnold, 1st Cav., took place in St. George's, Flushing, Long Island, Nov. 26, at 5:15 o'clock. The church was most artistically decorated with plants, yellow chrysanthemums and festoons of yellow ribbon. Miss Maud Clements, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Mr. Percy Weir Arnold, brother of the groom, was the best man. Miss Winchester, Miss Miles, Miss Wood and Miss Hicks were bridesmaids. The ushers were Lieuts. Ladue, Bardeen, Wise, Traub, Threlkeld and Walker. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. D. Waller, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William Benjamin, of Irvington. Mr. Robert B. Lawrence gave the bride away. At 5:15 the bridal party entered the church to the strains of the Mendelssohn wedding march. The bride wore a gown of white satin with point lace trimmings. Her tulle veil was fastened by a crescent of diamonds, a gift of Mrs. R. S. Bowne. Master Robert Rutherford Lawrence acted as page. After the service a reception was held at the residence of Mrs. Robert Lawrence, sister of the bride. Owing to the recent affliction in the groom's family the invitations to the house were limited.

SEVEN-REGIMENT SCHEME FOR ARTILLERY.

Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

The following was circulated recently among artillery men at Fort Monroe and met with very general approval. Our readers will recognize the seven-regiment plan under a new dress. There is an error, however, in the accompanying statement as to the number of 1st Lieutenants, two now to each battery being a wartime measure. It was a peace measure. Adopted at the reorganization of 1821, it has been the authorized artillery company or battery organization ever since. It was the fortune of peace as well as of war prior to the war of the Rebellion, which, operating to the advantage of the artillery of former days, prevented the stagnation in promotion of 1st Lieutenants of that arm, which now is so remarkable and stands out a reproach to our present plan of organization.

The following sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States relate to the artillery. (Sec. 1094, 1099, 1100.) Under the part of section 1100 intended as a war measure, one extra 1st Lieutenant has been added to each battery, making twelve for each regiment, or in all sixty extra 1st Lieutenants in the five regiments, also one 2d Lieutenant to each regiment, thus making sixty-five extra officers added to the normal peace footing. This addition has resulted to the detriment of the artillery by destroying efficiency through keeping 1st Lieutenants in that grade until they are about fifty years of age, past the time for usefulness as active Captains. To remedy this the following amendments are suggested:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled that sections 1094, 1099 and 1100, Revised Statutes of the United States, be amended and are hereby amended, as follows: Sec. 1094—By striking out the word "five" in the sixth line thereof and by substituting for it the word "seven." Sec. 1099—By striking out the words "one Adjutant, one Quartermaster and Commissary" in the third line, and the words "extra Lieutenants" in the sixth line thereof. Sec. 1100—By striking out the words "one 1st Lieutenant, one 2d Lieutenant," in the fifth and sixth lines thereof. Provided that no officer of artillery shall be deprived of his commission through these amendments, and provided further that all original vacancies created by these amendments shall be filled by transfers from the corresponding grades in the five regiments heretofore authorized and by promotion from the next lower grade in said regiments in accordance with existing laws governing promotions in the Army."

These proposed amendments to section 1099 and 1100, R. S., would, without new legislation, cause a surplus of seventy-five officers, which would be absorbed by resulting transfers and promotions to the two new regiments authorized by the proposed amendment to section 1094, R. S., thus bringing the artillery back to its normal peace footing and organizing two new regiments with practically no increased cost. The amendments provide the reorganization heretofore recommended by the Major General commanding the Army, by the Secretary of War, by the Military Committees of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, which has twice, in the past few years, almost become a law.

THE SOVEREIGN TREASURY CLERK.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Asst. Paymr. John Q. Lovell, U. S. A., having brought suit for sea pay, while attached to the Monitors, before the Court of Claims, that court, in the spring of 1892, rendered judgment in his favor. The Government appealed to the Supreme Court. On Oct. 15 the appeal was withdrawn at the request of the Solicitor General, and the decision of the Court of Claims stands good. On making a claim to the auditor of the Navy, by another officer, he is informed that "the former accounting officers of the treasury having decided against these claims," he declines to take any action in the case. Thus, in the face of the Court of Claims' decision, which was rendered since "the former accounting officers of the treasury" acted. Now, I wish to ask on what ground does the auditor take his stand, and if there is any way to make him recognize a Court of Claims decision.

A CLAIMANT.

This statement was made by Auditor Pugh concerning the above:

"This office has not refused to settle claims of officers attached to the Monitors, under the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of Lovell v. U. S. But one claim has been called up since the appeal was dismissed and that was allowed, and the auditor will continue to recognize the decision of the Court of Claims in all cases covered by the Lovell decision, except those cases which were disallowed by the late 2d comptroller."

PROMOTION IN THE ARTILLERY.

Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Already the Army reorganization pot has commenced to boil. Various schemes are proposed. Among other measures, the General-in-Chief recommends that all wartime officers below and including the grade of Colonel, and of distinguished service, be retired in one grade above their lineal rank. A kindred measure, circulated and favored by some officers, is to confine this principle to those alone of lineal rank of Captain and below. The seven-artillery regiment measure crops out again, as reference to your news columns will show, emanating at Fortress Monroe. Lieut. Best in his able presentation of the artillery question in the last "Journal Military Service Institution" points out the advantage of a chief of artillery. The infantry also is to the fore with the three-battalion plan.

The Secretary of War reasserts his faith in previously announced principles of reorganization. There are schemes enough and to spare. Wisdom requires that some one, to the exclusion of others, be selected and pushed by the united influence of the various branches. I say this in full remembrance of the inhibition combined with threat contained in the concluding clause of par. 5, new Army Regulations. We venture the assertion that no one will be deterred thereby from presenting his views and claims either to Congressmen direct or through the newspapers. The attempt, under the Belknap regime, to muzzle the Army in this manner failed signally; we predict the same deserved fate for this new edict.

Whatever views as to reorganization prevail, permit me to call attention anew to the carefully considered remarks of the last House Military Committee upon the principles that should control in some important details. It is a great advantage to start in with a scheme that has the prestige of the deliberate sanction of a report, unanimously made by a former committee which had given long and faithful attention to the matter. In their report the committee say: "Prior to the Act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, promotions in each artillery regiment were regimental, from 2d Lieutenant to Captain inclusive, and then in the artillery arm at large. From this resulted much inequality in the advancement of Lieutenants in different regiments, and thereafter of Captains and field officers. In numerous cases those who were perhaps younger men, and who certainly entered the artillery years after others, were, by accidents of regimental promotion, carried to positions on the lineal list above the latter. This was a hardship, but officers adversely affected bore it without a murmur, seeing that it was a chance they took upon entry into service. It was in the bond. If, however, the artillery be increased, as is hoped for, a new condition of affairs will arise. Vacancies not contemplated when officers entered the service will be created, to which it is presumed that artillery officers now in service will be appointed; and as none can lay legal claim to these vacancies, for reasons before given, should not that rule for filling them be adopted which, so far as practicable, will do away with inequalities in rank arising as before pointed out, and which will work to the officers generally the most and greatest equities? That this will be the general effect of the rule 'seniority by length of service in commission' results from the fact that as a general thing those longest in commission are eldest in years; hence, if they be placed ahead of their juniors in service they will retire before the latter, thus not blocking their ultimately higher promotion; whereas, on the other hand, if 'seniority by the lineal list' be taken as the rule, it will happen in very many instances that young men who by regimental promotion have gained an advantage in their present rank over their elders in years and seniors in length of service, will be secured in these accidental places, and will, under the operation of retiring laws, effectively bar the way of the latter to the highest grades. With those of less service and years, the question, as a rule, is simply one of certain promotion temporarily deferred; while with those of longer service it is a question of promotion now or never. Can any doubt arise as to where the equities generally lie? . . . Adopt the 'length of service in commission' rule, and all will rise in due time and will retire with advanced rank after a life spent in the service of their country. As regards, therefore, 1st Lieutenants senior in years and service, the reasons for establishing that rule rather than that of 'seniority as determined from the present lineal list' are of transcendent importance; the former preserves to them in good degree the hopes they now entertain of ultimate professional advancement, based on existing laws; the latter will deprive them of every hope."

FORT WINGATE.

This being Thanksgiving it is a source of general rejoicing, flanked by roast turkey, cranberries, and all other goodies that go to make glad the inner man of Uncle Sam's boys in blue far out from civilization. The day was appropriately ushered in by a performance given by the local comedy company, winding up with a dance. The programme, an excellent one formed a treat not generally encountered in an amateur performance. Mr. William Matson led off with a violin solo; the fact of his being recalled three times speaks for the excellence of his performance. It is said that his violin is a valuable antiquity. Mr. Jorlman, member of the field music, and long service in our regiment, brought out some Hebrew specialties, which were very much enjoyed. Mandolin, banjo and guitar solos, by Messrs. Corwell, Russel and Wood, were brilliant. The latter gentleman also gave us a guitar solo, which demonstrated beyond doubt that he is a past master of his craft. Mr. Freeman, our genial band leader, in his characteristic song, captured the audience. The climax of public approval was reached when Misses Kate and Budella Freeman came on in their song, "Sliding Down my Cellar Door." After the close of a farce, entitled "A Black Statue," benches and chairs were removed, and soon the couples were whirling in the bewildering mazes of a waltz to the enchanting strains of an excellent light orchestra.

The performance was greeted by a full house, Col. Hunt and many of the other officers honoring it by their presence. Mr. Freeman, the manager, cannot be given too much credit for this grand success.

RETIREMENTS IN THE Q. M. DEPT., U. S. A.

From a list compiled by J. B. Glover, we take the following dates of retirements of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., with the rank they will have attained at the date of retirement, other casualties than retirements not being considered: Gen. R. N. Batchelder, July 27, 1896; Col. W. B. Hughes, Oct. 13, 1896; Lieut. Col. L. C. Forsyth, June 11, 1897; Col. G. H. Weeks, Feb. 3, 1898; Col. C. G. Sawtelle, May 10,

1898; Col. A. G. Robinson, Aug. 23, 1899; Lieut. Col. A. F. Rockwell, Oct. 17, 1899.

Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, Jan. 6, 1900; Col. J. G. Lee, Aug. 12, 1900; J. W. Scully, Feb. 19, 1901; Maj. F. B. Jones, Oct. 26, 1901; Col. J. M. Moore, Oct. 26, 1901; Maj. C. Bird, June 17, 1902; Col. J. V. Furey, May 22, 1903; G. C. Smith, June 27, 1903; Gen. M. I. Ludington, July 4, 1903; Maj. G. S. Hoyt, July 16, 1903; Lieut. Col. J. Simpson, Jan. 21, 1904; Col. J. H. Lord, Feb. 27, 1904; Gens. J. Gilliss, July 8, 1904; A. S. Kimball, July 14, 1904; Lieut. Col. C. A. Booth, Sept. 18, 1904.

Col. D. D. Wheeler, June 12, 1905; Maj. J. McE. Hyde, Nov. 1, 1905; Gen. E. B. Atwood, March 19, 1906; Maj. T. E. True, Dec. 24, 1906; Lieut. Col. J. W. Jacobs, June 24, 1907; Maj. C. P. Miller, Oct. 20, 1907; Gens. J. M. Marshall, May 31, 1908; C. F. Humphrey, Sept. 2, 1908; Col. C. R. Barnett, Sept. 4, 1908; F. H. Hathaway, Oct. 7, 1908; Lieut. Col. S. R. Jones, Feb. 6, 1909; Maj. E. S. Dudley, June 14, 1909.

THE EWING COURT MARTIAL.

The court for the trial of Capt. C. B. Ewing, Asst. Surg., organized at Fort Leavenworth Nov. 29, and at request of accused, adjourned until Dec. 3. Capt. Ewing is represented by counsel, being U. S. District Attorney R. T. Walker for the western district of Missouri and Gen. Milton Moore, of Kansas City. The charges against Capt. Ewing are three in number—conduct to the prejudice, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and neglect of duty. Each charge is supported by two specifications. They recite that Capt. Ewing applied to the Post Adjutant for a division of time by the commanding officer of Jefferson Barracks between himself and Surg. White, so as to permit Capt. Ewing to be absent from his post of duty after 12 meridian, and which application had been endorsed by Surg. White as follows: "Capt. Ewing has heretofore during his service here gone freely to the city, as the register book shows. The constant presence of a medical officer with the command is necessary, because the medical service is technical and liable to emergency at any hour, that cannot be systematized; and during the three years of my service here I have personally performed all the duties that are official, with the greater part of what are unofficial, or such that pertains to any attending surgeon. During the fifteen months of Capt. Ewing's service with me I have tried to devolve the latter class of duty upon him, but have been defeated by his absence on leave for one-fourth of the time; by the unwillingness of officers and their families to receive his professional care, and by his own preference to be in town. His present request is, in brief, that the post commander shall exempt him for one-half of the time from performing the duty assigned him by me under par. 1617, Army Regulations, and under as much of Cir. No. 1 as requires me to give such orders as I may deem necessary to secure the constant presence at the post of one medical officer. A similar request by a Lieutenant in regard to a troop commander might be thought a trifle unmilitary. Hitherto Capt. Ewing has not been tested here in the performance of the duties defined by my note of Oct. 12, 1895, and if, after due consideration by the post commander, he is thought unavailable for their satisfactory discharge, I would request that the special status asked for by him be granted for the entire time, and that he be required to report to me in writing for monthly transmission to the medical director and the Surgeon General what professional use of his time has been made."

The communication was then sent by the Post Adjutant to Capt. Ewing with an indorsement, in which it was said: "If the Assistant Surgeon does not secure his share of absence, same as the Post Surgeon, he will report it to this office for correction. The Post Surgeon informs the commanding officer that if Capt. Ewing wishes to pursue a course of study, on application to that effect he will recommend its being allowed, and he, the Post Surgeon, will assume all the duties at the post for that time. The regular report to the Surgeon General being rendered by Capt. Ewing." This was replied to by Capt. Ewing as follows: "In order that the second indorsement be complied with relative to my temporary absence from post, I respectfully suggest that the commanding officer direct that the Post Surgeon notify me previous to his departure, upon availing himself of these temporary absences. The first indorsement contains so many false statements that I shall not attempt to answer them now, only to say that the Post Surgeon, Robert H. White, has for the third time during my term of service here cast a stigma upon me both professionally and personally. This comes with very bad grace from a man who professionally has no special claim to distinction as a physician, much less as a surgeon, and whose personal character is such that he has not hesitated to repeatedly falsify his personal accounts." The other specifications cover almost the same ground, except wherein the Assistant Surgeon is charged with failing to attend certain sick at the post, and making the statement that the Post Surgeon had knowingly and maliciously made requisitions on the Quartermaster's Department for forage and straw in kind for the months of January, February, March and April, 1895, for one private horse not actually owned and kept by Maj. White.

The next meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications will be held in January. At its last session the board visited the works of the Midvale Steel Co. and the Bethlehem Iron Co., and then inspected the Government plants at Watertown Arsenal and Watertown Arsenal, after which it made an inspection of the defenses of Boston harbor. The inspection of the private and Government gun plants was for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of work which each could turn out in case of necessity. The board after its return to Washington requested the Chief of Ordnance to give a trial to a method of packing field ammunition, the invention of F. L. Hagadorn, of New York. Mr. Hagadorn claims that his system will prevent repetition of the caisson accident at Chicago. The board also considered a new design of a range and position finder, the invention of Lieut. R. A. Fiske.

"Do you ever catch any whales, Captain?" asked the fair passenger on the ocean liner. "Often, ma'am," answered the dignified Captain. "How very wonderful! Please tell me how you catch them." "We drop a few of the old salts on their tails, ma'am."—"Catholic Standard" (Philadelphia).

PERSONALS.

Lieut. D. P. Cordray, 17th Inf., is visiting relatives at Newark, Ohio.

Maj. Robert Pollock, U. S. A., is spending the winter at Cornelius, Ore.

Maj. E. F. Gardner, Surg. U. S. A., is a recent arrival in Denver, Colo.

Lieut. J. D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., left Evansville, Ind., this week on a short leave.

Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, U. S. A., of Davids Island, visited in New York City this week.

Maj. John A. Darling, 5th Art., and bride were expected to return to San Francisco this week.

Capt. R. M. Rogers, 2d Art., commandant of Fort Preble, rejoined there Dec. 6 from a short leave.

Capt. Charles McClure, 18th Inf., who is visiting at Carlinville, Ill., has had his leave extended one month.

Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th Art., rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., Nov. 30, from a short Thanksgiving leave.

Lieut. F. DeW. Ramsey, 9th Inf., left Sackets Harbor, N. Y., this week on leave, to return early in January.

Maj. G. W. Adair, Surg. U. S. A., left Washington Barracks this week on leave, to return after the holidays.

Capt. George S. Young, 7th Inf., left Denver, Colo., this week to spend December, January and February on leave.

Lieut. A. G. C. Quay, Aide to Gen. Brooke, has returned to St. Paul from a pleasant Thanksgiving visit to Omaha.

Capt. R. G. Shaw, 1st Art., has under recent orders been appointed post recruiting officer at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Lieut. A. P. Buffington, Adj't. 13th Inf., has, under recent orders, taken charge of post recruiting at Fort Niagara.

Lieut. E. T. Wilson, 3d Art., of St. Francis Barracks, Fla., will spend the Christmas holidays with relatives at London, O.

Col. Charles Page, U. S. A., residing at 1216 Mount Royal avenue, Baltimore, reached his sixty-sixth birthday Dec. 4.

Lieut. E. V. Smith, 3d Inf., on duty at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., is a recent visitor to friends at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. H. G. Cavanaugh, 13th Inf., on college duty at Manhattan, Kan., is a recent visitor to friends at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. J. M. Williams, 1st Art., lately rejoined from leave, has taken charge of the post schools at Davids Island, N. Y. H.

Lieut. Thales H. L. Ames, 3d Art., a recent arrival at Fort Barrancas, Fla., has taken charge of the signal instruction at that post.

Miss Kathleen C. Kline, daughter of Col. Kline, 9th Inf., is spending the winter with her aunt, Mrs. Anson Mills, at 2 Dupont Circle.

Lieut. Col. C. M. Bailey, 18th Inf., much to the joy of his many friends in Chicago, will spend the winter on duty at Fort Sheridan.

Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., and a few friends paid an enjoyable visit to Davids Island, N. Y. H., Nov. 30, on the steamer Gen. Meigs.

Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cav., whose address is Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., has received one month's extension of his leave.

Lieut. M. K. Barroll, 2d Art., rejoined at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., this week from a visit to relatives at Chestertown, Md.

Inspr. Gen. Breckinridge is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth, where he was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William Stanton.

Capt. E. L. Randall, 5th Inf., who has been spending a few weeks' leave at Camden, N. J., rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., this week.

Lieut. George Palmer, 9th Inf., on leave from Madison Barracks, N. Y., is spending the holidays at 423 Hartwell avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

Maj. J. B. Keefer, Paymr. U. S. A., and family, now visiting at Walla Walla, will remain there until early in February and then return to New York.

Gen. Absalom Baird, U. S. A., visiting his son, Capt. Baird, at Fort Leavenworth, is spending a pleasant time with many old friends and comrades.

Lieut. G. L. Anderson, 4th Art., under recent orders, changes base from Fort Monroe to Washington Barracks for duty with Capt. Fugger's Battery M.

Maj. D. H. Kinzie is the president and Lieut. O. I. Straub the Judge Advocate of an important general court recently organized at Fort Canby, Wash.

The marriage of Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., to Miss Nelson Patrick Hughes took place Dec. 4 and was one of the fashionable events of the season.

The retirement for age of Maj. R. S. Vickery, Surg. U. S. A., Dec. 7, promotes Capt. Harry O. Perley, on duty at Hot Springs, Ark., to Major and Surgeon.

The engagement of Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, U. S. A., to Miss Ennala R. Van Deman, daughter of Judge Van Deman, of Delaware, O., is announced.

Miss Sibley, of Chicago, granddaughter of Gen. Sibley, U. S. A., was visiting her aunt, Mrs. Frank C. Selbridge, 2438 Jackson street, San Francisco, Nov. 22.

Maj. H. C. Cronkhite and Mrs. Cronkhite arrived in Gibraltar Nov. 11. After a short stay they proceeded to Genoa and are now staying at the Hotel de Génres.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Macdonald, who have been visiting their son, Lieut. G. H. Macdonald, 1st Cav., and Mrs. Macdonald at Fort Riley, have returned to Chicago.

Asst. Surg. G. J. Newgarden, U. S. A., of Fort Wayne, is attending to medical matters at Jefferson Barracks during the absence of Maj. White and Capt. Ewing at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser, U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector of the Coast Survey, has returned to Washington from a trip to the Pacific Coast on duty pertaining to his office.

The executive committee of the Hop Association at Fort Riley for the winter of 1895-96 are Capt. E. J. McClelland and Lieuts. F. S. Folz, T. J. Lewis, W. M. Whitman and Le R. S. Lyon.

Lieut. T. H. Wilson, 2d Inf., will contribute to the January number of the "Century" a story entitled "The Trumpeter of the Troop," and to the February number, "How the Kid Won His Medals."

Benjamin F. Greene, professor of mathematics, U. S. N., retired, who died Nov. 22, at his home in West Lebanon, N. H., was appointed in 1873 and retired in 1879.

Lieut. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U. S. N., is back at the Navy Department, performing with his usual ability the duties of Assistant Judge Advocate General. Lieut. Lauchheimer has been away on leave.

Rear Adm'l. C. C. Carpenter, U. S. N., late commander of the Asiatic Squadron, arrived in San Francisco Dec. 4 on the steamship Gaelic, en route to the bedside of his wife, who is ill at Portsmouth, N. H.

We congratulate Lieut. D. W. Ryther that by recent transfer orders he is to remain at Fort Thomas, Ky., and with the regiment with which he has been identified since he entered the service—the 6th Inf.

The new class of line officers for instruction in torpedo service organized at Willets Point Dec. 1 and consists of Lieuts. W. Chase, M. A. Batson, W. D. Davis, G. H. McMaster, C. G. Sawtelle, Jr., and W. H. Mullay.

The U. S. Grand Jury of El Reno, O. T., have rejected the complaint which Capt. G. Barrett, 10th Inf., lodged against Capt. G. W. Kirkman, same regiment, of attempted robbery in his quarters at Fort Reno in May last.

Ensign Robert L. Russell, U. S. N., is now performing duty on Adm'l. Selfridge's staff on the European Squadron. Ensign Russell is remembered with pleasure by those who met him while he was on duty at the Navy Department.

Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st Cav., rejoined at Fort Riley, Kan., this week from a visit to Flushing, Long Island, to attend the wedding of his son, Lieut. S. B. Arnold, 1st Cav., to Miss Clements, daughter of the late Maj. B. A. Clements, Surg. U. S. A.

The new Chaplain of the House of Representatives in his opening prayer before that body on Dec. 3 took occasion to say: "And so, Heavenly Father, let peace reign throughout our borders, yet may we be quick to resent anything like an insult to this our nation."

The New York "Herald" in a review of Capt. W. H. Carter's excellent work, "Horses, Saddles and Bridles," says: "Altogether, this is a book which will be found useful, not only by men in the Army, but also by all who devote any time or attention to this most serviceable animal."

Col. J. G. Tilford, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tilford are now residing at 230 West Seventy-seventh street, New York. Lieut. G. H. Cameron, 4th Cav., and Mrs. Cameron, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Tilford, are now visiting them, but will join at Fort Walla Walla about the middle of January.

Lieut. T. Loynes Herbert, of the 6th Norfolk Regt., British Army, is visiting his uncle, Secretary of the Navy Herbert. His mother is the Secretary's sister. She was visiting in England when she met James Loynes Herbert, Lieut. Herbert's father, who afterward became Under Private Secretary to Queen Victoria and has now held the post for thirty years.

Army officers lately visiting in New York are Gen. D. S. Stanley, St. James; Col. G. B. Sanford, Murray Hill; Col. D. S. Gordon, Waldford; Maj. C. E. L. B. Davis, Gerlach; Lieut. D. DuB. Gaillard, Lieut. C. B. Haggard, Lieut. W. H. Allaire, Lieut. S. Cosby, Grand Hotel; Asst. Surg. J. S. Kulp, Westminster; Capt. A. L. Myer, Sturtevant; Lieut. A. J. Russell, Park Avenue.

At the annual banquet of the Vermont Society, Sons of the Revolution, Capt. H. E. Tetherly, U. S. A., responded to the toast to the "United States Army," touching upon the condition of the Army at the present time, its progress, proficiency and future. Hon. G. G. Benedict, who had for his theme "Vermont in the Colonial Wars," gave an interesting account of the part taken by Vermont patriots in those struggles.

Asst. Naval Constr. Robert B. Dashiel, U. S. N., is now on duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, having been relieved from duty in the Bureau of Ordnance some days ago. By the way, it is not yet too late to congratulate Mr. Dashiel on the birth of a young Assistant Naval Constructor. The event occurred a couple of weeks ago and Mr. and Mrs. Dashiel have since been receiving the congratulations of their friends.

Columbus Barracks items from the "Army Herald" are: Prof. Peter S. Michie, senior professor of the Military Academy, West Point, is visiting his son, Lieut. D. M. Michie, 17th Inf. The officers and ladies of the garrison enjoyed a delightful hop Thanksgiving evening, which was largely attended by their friends from the city. Miss Stotsenburg, sister of Lieut. John M. Stotsenburg, 6th Cav., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Wren.

Maj. Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., won a victory in the New York Board of Aldermen Dec. 3 in the celebrated controversy as to whether the Society of the War of 1812, or Christopher R. Forbes, descendant of John Van Arsdale, should have the right to raise the flag at the Battery and at the Block House on Evacuation Day and the Fourth of July. The Aldermen voted by 21 to 8 in favor of the Society of the War of 1812.

The last retirement for age in 1895 took place this week, Dec. 7, being that of Maj. Richard Swanton Vickery, Surg. U. S. A., who served in the early part of the war in Michigan regiments, was mustered out in March, 1865, appointed Assistant Surgeon in 1867 and attained his present grade Oct. 8, 1883. He has an excellent record for faithful and efficient service and takes with him into his retirement the best of wishes of many friends.

The case of George S. Benson, charged with having fraudulently solicited subscriptions and employed agents for a publication called "The American Patriot," and to which he said ex-President Harrison, Chauncey M. Dewey and other prominent men would contribute, will come up for trial in New York Dec. 11. The name of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard was at first used at editor-in-chief, but withdrawn on the General's demand, being without his authority.

1st Lieut. Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf., who has been detailed by the War Department as professor of military science and tactics at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., was the guest of the Vermont Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, on Nov. 10. "This was Lieut. Hovey's first visit to Burlington," says the "Free Press" of that city, "and the Vermont officers were much pleased with him, and trust at no distant day that he may become a member of the Vermont Commandery."

"I have strong hopes," said Secretary Herbert to the "Journal" correspondent, "that personnel legislation legislation will be enacted at the coming session. I think there is a more harmonious feeling existing between the line and staff of the Navy, and that both organizations will work earnestly to further the best interests of the service." Secretary Herbert in his annual report, which appears elsewhere in this number of the "Journal," makes some interesting personnel recommendations."

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., is the author of a paper to be published in the "Journal" of the Royal United Service Institution on the interesting question whether the blockade of hostile ports is practicable under the modern conditions of steam, torpedo boat warfare, and so forth. According to a summary of it furnished in advance, Capt. Mahan holds that even during the close blockades of the last century, before the days of steam, there was never a certainty that the blockaded fleet could not move out. Nowadays the facility enjoyed by the inside belligerent to move at any time and in any direction is greatly increased.

Capt. W. A. Glassford, Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Colorado, is to be congratulated on his recent annual report, which is brimful of useful information on the use of the heliograph, the use of bicycles in connection with the signal service, and kindred subjects.

Joseph Kryzaoska, Co. A, 3d Inf., having satisfied the War Department that his true name is Joseph Giles, will be so borne on the rolls hereafter. The same order also directs that John Reusner, Bat. M, 1st Art., be hereafter known as John Rzygalinski, having explained that it is his true name. The 1st Sergeant of the battery should have his pay increased at once.

Capt. G. A. Dodd, 3d Cav., of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., who has made a specialty of training his troop horses, has written an interesting letter on the subject, in which he says: "While abroad last spring I was forcibly impressed with two things—one the superiority of our horsemanship (when properly taught), and the other the inferiority of the 'setting-up' of our men, as compared with other services. . . . I made a close study of the English systems of training, as carried out at such establishments as Woolwich, Canterbury and Aldershot, and came away proud of the fact that, although we may be learning something from them, we, by our recently adopted system, 'get there' quicker and in better shape."

W. G. Marcy, an old resident of Alameda, one of the first of the Argonauts, and a member of a distinguished family, has become a member of the Old People's Home in San Francisco, provision having been made for him and his wife in that institution, says the San Francisco "Call." He is the son of the late William L. Marcy, for three terms Governor of the State of New York, U. S. Senator from that State and Secretary of War under President Polk. Mr. Marcy was appointed a Captain and A. C. S. of Vols. in 1846, and was discharged in 1849, being then stationed at Monterey. He was the secretary of the first Constitutional Convention, held at Monterey and for many years was a commission merchant in San Francisco.

That pretty and, indeed, all girls are meant to be kissed goes without saying, and now the Minneapolis "Times" reminds us that kissing pretty girls has been a favorite occupation of nearly all great men of mature age, military men being particularly given to it. Gen. R. E. Lee, notwithstanding the staid decorum of his ordinary demeanor, was ever ready, it is stated, to face an emergency of this kind. Gen. Sherman's exploits in this attractive field are more widely known. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who opposed Gen. Sherman on so many fields, was in this line of operations also a rival worthy of his steel. It is noticeable, however, says the "Times," that the girls draw the osculatory line at Major Generals. They are severe in their requirements, exacting rank, fame, and an age few ordinary mortals can attain without falsifying the family records.

The Navy Department has made this flattering statement concerning the record of Naval Constr. F. T. Bowles at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. After careful consideration Secretary Herbert detailed Naval Constr. F. T. Bowles to take charge of the construction and repair department at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, because of the latter's administrative ability and capacity to get a fair day's work out of the force under him at a fair day's pay. While Mr. Bowles was in charge of the construction department at the Norfolk Navy Yard it was found that the work at the latter yard cost 25 per cent. less than similar work at the New York yard. Mr. Bowles has been in charge at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for about six months, and there are many instances to show that he gradually bringing the force under him up to the standard that is desirable so far as cost of work and excellence of workmanship are concerned. Secretary Herbert is in full sympathy with the general ideas of Constr. Bowles to place the Brooklyn Navy Yard on a business basis, and has approved of practically all recommendations that have tended to further such a result. Mr. Bowles has recommended that a change be made in the positions of master shipwright, master shipfitter, inside, master painter and master shipsmith in the department over which he has charge, and the Secretary has approved his recommendation. A competitive examination will be held on the 18th inst. to fill the vacancies.

The board to select a magazine rifle for the New York National Guard have established offices at No. 17 Adams street, Brooklyn, and are now conducting correspondence and doing other work preliminary to the reception and tests of rifles to be submitted by American inventors and manufacturers. Henry E. Abell, secretary of the board, has given notice that they will, on or before Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1895, accept for examination and test any magazine breech-loading rifle of American invention and manufacture, subject to such rules as may be prescribed in conformity with the legislative act referred to, due notice of which is promised. The rifles may be delivered to the board, or its representative, at its office, before Dec. 17. Notice of the time of making examinations and tests, and the methods to be adopted, will also be announced. The preliminary test will begin as soon after Dec. 17 as can be arranged in New York and Brooklyn armories. One has been arranged to take place in the 71st Regt. Armory, in New York, and one will be made in the fine rifle range of the 23d Regt. Armory, Brooklyn. The arms offered for test must be shipped at the owner's risk and expense, each in a wooden case, with a hinged lid fastened with two suitable padlocks of different combinations, each lock to have two keys. The keys of one lock are to be retained by the owner, and the others are to be delivered to the secretary of the board, when the case is received. The cases containing the guns are to remain in the custody of the board of examiners, and at its disposal until the examination and test shall have been completed. No gun will be received without satisfactory proof that it is of American invention and manufacture, and every applicant must furnish a reasonable guarantee of compliance with the conditions contemplated by the law, and the regulations made in pursuance thereof. It is hoped that the result of the invitation to compete will develop a rifle of purely American make and manufacture that will be superior to that best product of foreign invention and skill.

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Col. S. McConihe, U. S. A., registered at the Westminster, New York City, Dec. 4.

Brig. Gen. Breckinridge, Inspr. Gen. of the Army, is now visiting on the Pacific Coast.

Maj. G. W. Adair, Surg. U. S. A., left Washington Barracks, D. C., Dec. 4 on a month's visit to Mayville, Mich.

Capt. W. H. Arthur, Asst. Surg., after a short but pleasant tour at Governors Island, will shortly go to Fort Myer, Va., for duty.

Gen. Thomas M. Vincent has been Acting Adjutant General of the Army this week during the absence of Gen. Ruggles in New York.

Lieut. Col. G. B. Davis, Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck and Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Dec. 4.

Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb, 9th Inf., on a few weeks' leave from Madison Barracks, is a recent guest at the Hotel Catilac, Detroit, Mich.

We note that in the new regulations the personal staff of general officers are now designated "aids," as written. This is quite a shortening up.

Miss Bennett, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Bennett, 19th Inf., Fort Wayne, is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Muir, wife of Lieut. Muir, 2d Inf., at Fort Leavenworth.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by his Aide, Capt. Michler, inspected Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 2, and left the same night for Fort McPherson, Ga., where his old regiment, the 5th Inf., is stationed.

Engr.-in-Chief Melville was at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Friday of this week inspecting work in connection with his department being performed there. He is also here for the purpose of expediting the repairs on the ships at the yard.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York are P. A. Paymr. J. Corwine, Grand Union; Naval Cadet R. McLean, Hotel Imperial; Naval Cadet A. A. McKethan, Grand Hotel; Comdr. J. Schouler, St. James; Rear Adm. O. F. Stanton, Brunswick; Lieut. W. V. Brown, Astor House.

The Awards Committee of the Atlanta Exposition is expected to favor the Army and Navy exhibits with several prizes. No information has yet been given out as to what special features of the military exhibit secured prizes, but it is understood that the naval exhibit, under Comdr. Charles J. Train, carried off three prizes.

On Thanksgiving Forts Reno and Sill played their first game of football at the latter post. The features of the game were the superior tackling of Sprocke and the uniformly good work of the forwards for Sill, and for Reno the long runs made by Lenney, aided by the exceptionally fine interference of Sloper and Lieut. Van Vliet. Score, Reno, 8; Sill, 4.

Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, U. S. N., president of the Morse Society, presided at the annual dinner at the Windsor Hotel, New York, Dec. 4. Twenty-five members of the Morse family sat down to a plentifully supplied table and discussed their forefathers from the time they settled in New England until the world rang with the name of the inventor Morse.

Col. R. Loder, 2d Art., in an official order announcing to the regiment the death, at Fort Adams, Nov. 26, of Lieut. Warren Halsey Mitchell, says: "Manly, upright and lovable, with many attainments and high capabilities, he was beloved by both officers and men. The service loses an officer of rare promise and the regiment will long cherish his memory and example. His loss will be mourned by all who knew him."

The following officers of the Army and Navy were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Dec. 4: Dr. J. M. Banister, U. S. A.; Prof. William Harkness, U. S. N.; Gen. William P. Carlin, U. S. A., retired; Surg. J. S. Kulp, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. G. Fitzgerald, U. S. A.; Surg. Frank R. Kieffer, U. S. A.; Lieut. Herbert Cushman, U. S. A.; Lieut. William T. Littlebrant, U. S. A.

Through the co-operation of Adj't. Gen. T. S. Peck, of Vermont, with Col. F. C. Ainsworth, U. S. A., Chief of the Record and Pensions Office, who is a Vermonter, accurate copies of the Vermont revolutionary records have been placed on file in Washington and all the information which the originals contain relative to the part taken by Vermonters in the Revolution will be embodied in the historical compilation which is now being made in Washington.

Mr. Boss McDermott, son of the post Quartermaster Sergeant stationed at Fort Missoula, Mont., is engaged to be married, on Dec. 17, 1895, to Miss Charlotte Ava Craney, a young miss of eighteen years, daughter of a rancher in the Bitter Root Valley, Mont. The inhabitants and friends in and around Fort Missoula express their best wishes for the future happiness of this young intended couple. The ceremony will be performed in the Roman Catholic Church at Missoula, Mont., on the date above specified.

Lieut. L. B. Simonds, 8th Inf., recently commissioned from the ranks of the 21st Inf., was tendered a reception Nov. 29 at Columbus, O., by the officers of the 14th O. N. G., in which regiment he was an officer before joining the regular Army. Several officers of the 17th Inf., from Columbus Barracks, and Capt. H. O. S. Heistand, 11th Inf., on duty with the O. N. G., were present. The latter spoke for "The Regular Army," and the guest of the evening, Lieut. Simonds, spoke in moderate terms on "A Commission Won." The Lieutenant Colonel of the 14th O. N. G. is W. M. P. Darrow, formerly Lieutenant, 4th Art., who resigned a few years ago.

A pretty home wedding took place on the evening of Dec. 4 at the residence of Chief Engr. and Mrs. Robie, Washington, being the marriage of their daughter Grace and Mr. Glenn Shepard Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The bride wore cream satin and lace and carried bride roses and lilies of the valley. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin performed the ceremony. The bride's sister, Miss Laura, was the maid of honor and wore pink silk and carried white roses, and her cousin, Miss Jennie Barker, and the groom's sister, Miss Grace Smith, were the bridesmaids, attired in dainty white organdies. The groom was attended by his brother, Mr. Albert Smith, of Binghamton, N. Y. No formal invitations were issued and only the relatives and a few intimate friends were present.

Concerning the late Lieut. Mitchell, a correspondent, "C. W. L.", writes: "Warren Mitchell, of the class of '94, had a wonderful power of attraction for all who knew him well, and the touch of sadness that colored his life interested the interest and sympathy looked by his handsome face and lovable character. The whole corps of cadets looked up to him with affection and respect, and as president of his class he achieved a devotion and admiration quite rare among men. He was

the son of Gen. William G. Mitchell, an officer with a most brilliant war record, and very high in the esteem of his brother officers. The death of Gen. Mitchell was followed not long afterwards by that of his wife, and their three boys were left to the faithful and affectionate care of an aunt. The loss of his mother was a blow that left its mark on his entire subsequent life, tinging his sentiments with a melancholy that was never wholly absent even in his brightest moments. Nevertheless, he took a high stand in his class, and as 1st Sergeant and 1st Captain held the highest military honors of the academic career. His assignment to the 2d Art. brought him to Fort Adams and his death, just as the serious activities of his life had begun."

Mr. Leslie J. Perry, who is a member of the War Records Commission, has published a number of interesting letters and endorsements of President Lincoln relating to prisoners of war in the Christmas "Century" under the title, "Appeals to Lincoln's Clemency." It is remembered that the discipline of the Army was greatly interfered with by the difficulty of securing Mr. Lincoln's consent to the execution of a soldier for desertion. A characteristic endorsement is one found on a large bundle of papers covering a single case, and that unimportant: "What possible injury can this lad work upon the cause of this great Union? I say let him go. A. Lincoln."

FORT RILEY.

Lieut. Lotus Niles, 2d Art., from Fort Adams, R. I., was a guest of Lieut. Conklin during the week. Lieuts. Goode and Williams spent Thanksgiving at Leavenworth. Mr. H. D. Kingsbury, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is a guest of his son, Capt. Kingsbury, 2d Cav. Mrs. Foltz is visiting in Kansas City as a guest of her brother, Mr. Kieffer. Col. and Mrs. Arnold returned from the East on Sunday night. Lieut. Arnold and bride are expected about the 6th of the month. Capt. and Mrs. Grimes entertained at dinner in honor of Lieut. Niles' week by Maj. and Mrs. Randolph, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Hein, Capt. and Mrs. McClelland, Lieut. and Mrs. Zalinski. Col. and Miss Carpenter entertained at dinner on Thanksgiving Day Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Macdonald, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Zalinski and Lieut. and Mrs. Adams.

The Book Club met at Mrs. Harrison's on Wednesday afternoon, Miss Carpenter and Mrs. Turrill reading. The Euchre Club met at Miss Woolsey's on Wednesday evening, the prizes being won by Mrs. Andrews and Lieut. Zalinski. Miss Helen Wainwright entertained her young school friends on Friday evening. A Thanksgiving service was held in the chapel Thursday morning with a large attendance.

A rabbit hunt was participated in by a number of the officers on Thanksgiving morning, some of the ladies going out in the wagonette. Among those who followed the hounds were Col. Carpenter, Maj. Randolph, Capt. Wainwright and Poindexter, Lieuts. Macdonald, Scott, Foltz, Lewis, Conklin, Allen, Michie, Zalinski, Lyon, Leary, Whitman, Quinton, Meyer and Adams. A turkey shoot was held in the afternoon at the target range.

An informal hop was enjoyed by many in the post hall on Friday evening, followed by a hop supper given by Lieut. and Mrs. Michie to the young people of the garrison and a few others. The first of the formal hops of the season, with supper, will be held next week. The hop managers for the season are Capt. McClelland, Lieuts. Lewis, Foltz, Lyon and Whitman. A football game was played on the cavalry parade Friday afternoon, Nov. 29, between the team from Haskell Institute, the Indian school at Lawrence, and the Riley team. Lieuts. Lyon, Horn and Adams played and did much to save Riley from a worse defeat. The score was 18 to 6, in favor of the Indian team, who put up a good game, their runs being particularly fine. A very pleasant party was given by Capt. and Mrs. McClelland on Saturday evening.

The second of the series of stereopticon shows, managed by Lieut. Fuller, 2d Cav., was given in the mess hall on Saturday evening, Nov. 30, Chaplain Barry delivering the lecture. The 1st Cav. Band rendered music during the evening. Pvt. Mann, Troop F, 2d Cav., who was shot in Junction City on Thursday night, was buried on Saturday with military honors. A hop was held for the children of the garrison on Saturday afternoon in the post hall. Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Jean Dodd Streeter, daughter of Mrs. Josephine F. Streeter, of Junction City, to Lieut. George Foreman Landers, 4th Art., of this post. The wedding, which will be a military one, will be held in the First Presbyterian Church of Junction City, Dec. 18, at half-past eight o'clock.

SOME DISTINGUISHED SOLDIERS.

From the "in memoriam" notices of the New York Commandery, M. O. Loyal Legion, we take the following references to well-known officers:

Gen. Ely S. Parker was a Seneca Indian and a Chief of the once powerful Six Nations. He was highly esteemed by his tribesmen and regarded as one of their wisest leaders. He was born in 1827 or 1828, at Pennbrooke, Genesee County, New York. His father had served the United States Government in the War of 1812 and is said to have been wounded at the battle of Chippewa. His mother was a woman of exceeding beauty and majesty of manner. The boy was named at birth Honasandah, meaning "The Reader," but before he became of age he was made a Sachem, and received the honored name of Donnehogawa, meaning "The Keeper of the Western Door." The early years of Gen. Parker, and until he had nearly attained manhood, were spent at his birthplace, where he pursued the usual life of his native people. He was a strong, quick, and ready boy, following in the footsteps of his ancestors, among the few people who yet maintain a quiet, independent tribal existence. His early education was attained in the primitive school on the reservation, and his boyhood was spent in simple freedom until he had nearly reached manhood. He was of the same clan (Wolf) as the great Red Jacket, but not a blood relative, and owned the silver medal presented to this great warrior by Washington. He acquired an English education at Aurora, N. Y., and studied law, but finding that by the laws of New York he was denied the privilege of pleading in courts, turned to engineering. He was given the superintendency of the U. S. Custom House and Marine Hospital at Galena, Ill., and while pursuing his vocation there he first met Captain, afterwards General and President, Ulysses S. Grant, with whom he formed a friendship which lasted to the end of their lives. He was long attached to the General's staff and after the war was appointed by him Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Gen. Parker possessed a marked personality, a fine physique,

and the strong race characteristics of his people. No one could mistake him. A dignified pose, a fine military carriage, combined with a gentle and easy manner, with just hint of the force that flushed the blood of his people, he could not pass unnoticed in any assemblage, or unadmired by any one who had the good fortune to know him.

Col. Richard Irving Dodge, U. S. A., was devoted to his profession. Those who have served with him at West Point, with volunteer commands, in the defenses of Washington, on recruiting service, or in the Provost Marshal-General's office, will recall that there was no such thing as shirking duty when Col. Dodge had the direction, or direct command. From Gen. Sherman down, every officer with whom Col. Dodge was on service took pleasure in recounting his various important services, characterized as they were by intelligence, zeal and fidelity. Col. Dodge made friends wherever he served, whether subordinate or commanding officer. He was beloved because he was open, manly, thoroughly conversant with his duties, just and able in his interpretation of the regulations, large-hearted and genial.

Gen. Henry Clay Bankhead, U. S. A., was a gallant soldier, skilled in his profession, and ever ready to respond to the call of duty. He was a loyal and warm-hearted comrade, a genial gentleman.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S.—There will be 13 line retirements for age in 1896—Cavalry, 6; artillery, 3; infantry, 4.

C.—The four recruit rendezvous, as they are now termed, are Davids Island, Columbus Barracks, Jefferson Barracks and Fort Sheridan.

S. F. E.—Capt. W. E. Van Reed, 5th Art., was retired Dec. 9, 1887, for disability in the line of duty and is at present living at 1808 Page street, San Francisco.

R. L. H.—There is no prescribed form for an accused person to submit a statement to a court martial. The form you outline is as good as any other.

L.—The order you refer to is over twenty-seven years old (G. O. 93, A. G. O., Nov. 9, 1868), and directs among other things: "That Judge Advocates of military courts, why may hereafter issue such process to compel the attendance, as witnesses, of persons not in the military service, formally direct the same, by name, to some military officer, who shall be designated by the Department Commander as available for the purpose. And the nearest military commander will thereupon furnish a sufficient force for the execution of the process, whenever such force shall be actually required."

O. P. Q.—If you were tried for desertion and the proceedings of the trial were disapproved by the convening authority, such disapproval removed the charge of desertion. You should, therefore, make application for furlough and discharge under G. O. 80, of '90, A. G. O., and should the company commander report your service as unfaithful, then the post commander will convene a board to determine the matter.

E. T. B.—All enlistments in the Navy have ceased and none will probably be made for some months. Recruits in debt for clothing, etc., are not given liberty.

R. F. H.—Apply to Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for duplicate of discharge, inclosing your affidavit, duly attested, setting forth in full your military history and the circumstances of the loss of the discharge.

MCA.—A soldier discharged and pensioned might arrange to live abroad and have his pension sent him through the U. S. Consul. The Commissioner of Pensions can give you full information on that head. The "outdoor allowance," as it is called, from the Soldiers' Home is a matter within the discretion of the Board of Commissioners.

INQUIRER.—"Story of the Confederate States: A History of the War for Southern Independence," by Joseph T. Derry, of Georgia, is published by B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, Richmond, Va. It was noticed in the "Army and Navy Journal" of June 29, 1895, p. 734.

A. C. T. asks: (1) Whether it is proper to come to "Right shoulder" at the command, "To the charge—march"? (2) Whether it is extended or close order, when you are in line of squads? (3) Whether a yell should be given at the command, "Charge"? Answer.—(1) There is no reason why the "Right shoulder" should be taken. The command "Double Time" is not given. The movement is a continuous one, changing from double-time pace to a run at the command "Charge!" at which command the men charge bayonets. It would be awkward to take the "Charge bayonets!" from "Right shoulder" on the run, while the change from "Port arms" to the charge is easy and natural. The men should come to "Port arms" at the command "To the charge!" and not to the "Right shoulder." (2) Extended order. D. R., par. 508, refers to the line of squads, as extended order. (3) Yes.

M. A. B. asks: (1) In the examination for admission to West Point, are the candidates required to solve problems in the purely commercial applications of arithmetic, such as commission, bank discount, annuities, equation of payments, etc.? Answer.—No. (2) Is John Watson, of Kansas, admitted June, 1895, still in the Academy? Answer.—Yes. (3) Who was his alternate? Answer.—James P. Robinson, Kansas.

J. A. B. asks: Was Col. David Austin ever in command of the 47th Regt., of Brooklyn, some twelve or fourteen years ago? Answer.—Yes; he was elected Colonel on May 9, 1868, and previous to that time served in its ranks as Lieutenant, on Nov. 4, 1862; Adjutant, Aug. 10, 1863; Captain, March 14, 1864; Major, Oct. 16, 1865, and Lieutenant Colonel, Oct. 16, 1865.

V. D. writes: As the provisions of G. O. 46, c. s., A. G. O., relative to distribution of post exchange profits are differently interpreted at different posts by councils of administration, I would respectfully ask to be informed as to the correct "intend" of said order. Some hold that an organization, say a battery or detachment of Hospital Corps, is entitled to the pro rata share in the profits of the post exchange for their married members, although such men personally are debarred to individually receive such profits. Others hold that married men should not be considered at all. Answer.—This is a matter to be determined by the local authorities. Exchange Regulations, page 10, lines 3, 4 and 5, says: "The remaining money (i. e., the net profits) may be divided . . . on such equitable basis as shall be determined by the council and commanding officer." There is nothing in the regulations to prevent married men from participating in the profits providing they are members under the rule laid down in paragraph 19. The old rule, which required the distribution to be made on the basis of the number of men subsisting at the mess, has been done away with.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Dec. 2, 1895.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 30, 1895.

Assignment.

Additional 2d Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., 5th Art., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 2d Art., Nov. 26, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Mitchell, deceased.

Casualties.

Maj. Thomas S. Dunn (retired) died Nov. 14, 1895, at Santa Monica, Cal.

2d Lieut. Warren H. Mitchell, 2d Art., died Nov. 26, 1895, at Fort Adams, R. I.

THOS. M. VINCENT, Asst. Adj't Gen.

G. O. 21, Dept. Mo., Dec. 3, 1895.

The four months ending Feb. 29, 1896, are designated as the lyceum period required by A. R. 230, and the work accomplished during last month will be embraced in this season's reports.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt:

M. BARBER, Asst. Adj't Gen.

Circular, 9, Dept. Colorado, Nov. 22, 1895.

The following instructions are published to govern during the adjournment of courts martial in this Department:

Post commanders are reminded that members of a general court martial who are stationed at the place where it sits are liable to duty with their command during the court's adjournment from day to day. Courts martial are required, as far as practicable, to hold their sessions so as least to interfere with ordinary routine duties.

The presidents of courts martial will direct the Judge Advocates, respectively, to notify the post commander of all adjournments for more than twenty-four hours, regular adjournments over Sunday excepted.

Commanding officers of posts are not prohibited from granting (according to regulations) brief leaves of absence to members of general courts martial during adjournments, provided they are carefully limited to accord with the time of next meeting of the court, fixed in the record of its proceedings at adjournment, of which the post commander must be kept informed as above directed.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wheaton.

THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Post Q. M. Sergt. James Hackett will proceed to Key West Barracks. (Fort Adams, Nov. 26.)

Ord. Sergt. James Fawdry will proceed from Fort Montgomery to Plattsburg Barracks for medical treatment, and then return to Fort Montgomery. (D. E., Dec. 3.)

Comy. Sergt. Max Weinberger, now on duty at Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., will be sent about Dec. 10, 1895, to Fort Schuyler, N. Y., to relieve Comy. Sergt. Peter Heck. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the electrical exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

Comy. Sergt. John Flach, now on duty at the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., will, when his services at that place are no longer needed, report at Fort McPherson, Ga., to relieve Comy. Sergt. James Lehane. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

Hosp. Stwd. August Nickel, now on temporary duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

Ordnance Sergt. Emil Landman (appointed Nov. 20, 1895, from 1st Sergeant Co. C, 21st Inf.), now at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., will be sent to Fort Foote, Md., to relieve the Sergeant of the 4th Art., now temporarily in charge at that place. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M. Gen., will proceed from New York City, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill.; Des Moines, Ia.; St. Louis, Mo., and Washington, D. C., on official business. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

Capt. James B. Aleshire, A. Q. M., will proceed from St. Louis, Mo., to Chicago, Ill., on official business pertaining to the purchase of cavalry horses. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

Leave for seven days is granted Maj. R. S. Vickery, Surg. (Fort Monroe, Dec. 1.)

Capt. William H. Arthur, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y., and will then report at Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (H. Q. A., Dec. 3.)

The following-named privates of the Hospital Corps are detailed as acting hospital stewards, and assigned to duty at the posts where they are now stationed: James W. Bales, at Fort Myer, Va.; Joseph H. Manning, at Columbus Barracks, O.; Abraham L. Stewart, at Fort Niagara, N. Y.; William E. Musgrave, at Washington Barracks, D. C.; Archibald I. Neiley, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (H. Q. A., Dec. 3.)

Maj. Frank M. Coxe, Paymr., will proceed from Portland, Ore., for consultation with the department commander on public business, on completion of which he will return to his proper station. (D. Colo., Nov. 27.)

The following assignment of Paymasters is made for the payments due Nov. 30 in the Department of Columbia: Maj. Frank M. Coxe, at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Canby, Wash., in person, and who, upon completion of this duty, will rejoin his proper station; Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, at Forts Walla Walla and Spokane, Wash.; Fort Sherman and Boise Barracks, Idaho. Maj. Frank M. Coxe, Paymr., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on Dec. 2, 1895, for payment of clerks and messengers at these headquarters. (D. Columbia, Nov. 27.)

Leave for 20 days is granted Col. Oswald H. Ernst, superintendent U. S. Military Academy. (H. Q. A., Dec. 4.)

Capt. Walter L. Fisk, C. E., will report by letter to the Secretary of the Treasury for temporary duty as engineer of the 13th Lighthouse District, to relieve Maj. James C. Post, C. E. (H. Q. A., Dec. 4.)

Maj. James C. Post, C. E., will transfer his present duties pertaining to fortifications, river and harbor works to the temporary charge of Capt. Walter L. Fisk, C. E., and will then proceed to Detroit, Mich., and take charge of the works of river and harbor improvement and duties connected therewith, now temporarily in charge of 2d Lieut. James B. Cavanaugh, C. E. (H. Q. A., Dec. 4.)

1st Lieut. Charles S. Riché, C. E., will be relieved from duty at Willets Point, N. Y., and will then proceed to New Orleans, La., for duty. (H. Q. A., Dec. 4.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1895, is granted Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspr. Gen. (H. Q. A., Dec. 4.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave for five days, to take effect about Dec. 3, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. John D. L. Hartman, R. O. (H. Q. A., Nov. 29.)

The leave granted Capt. John Pitcher is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Nov. 27.) Lance Corp. J. Tobin was promoted Corporal on Nov. 30.

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 10, 1895, is granted Capt. Colon Augur. (D. Mo., Nov. 29.)

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

Vet. Surg. Alexander Plummer will proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho, in time to arrive at that post Dec. 6, 1895, for duty in connection with the inspection of cavalry horses. (D. Columbia, Nov. 25.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Pvt. A. O. Ahl has been appointed Corporal in D, and Pvt. E. C. Zander in B.

Leave for four months, from Dec. 3, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward C. Brooks. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.) Leave for seven days is granted Col. D. S. Gordon. (Fort Myer, Dec. 3.)

Pvt. C. G. Toepper has been appointed Corporal in H and Pvt. P. J. Peterson Corporal in K.

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Luther R. Hare. (D. Mo., Nov. 27.)

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 7, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Claude B. Sweezy, Fort Meade, S. D. (D. Platte, Nov. 25.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

The appointment as Sergeant and the warrant of Sergt. Daniel Wylie, Troop K, are made continuous from date of original appointment, Feb. 6, 1883. The following promotion and appointment of non-commissioned officers are made in Troop B from Nov. 27: Corp. Jesse Thrower to be Sergeant, vice Carr, retired; Pvt. Charles W. Jefferson to be Corporal, vice Thrower, promoted. (9th Cav., Nov. 27.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

The widow of the late 1st Sergt. Brown, who was overtaken by a storm near Assinniboine and frozen to death about a year ago, is being cared for by the 10th Cav., and, in the language of the Sergeant, "that woman isn't going to want for bread while the 10th Cav. has a ration left."—Kansas City Times.

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for five days each is granted Lieuts. F. W. Coe and W. Chamberlain. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 27.)

Leave for three days is granted Capt. A. H. Merrill. (Davids Island, Nov. 25.)

Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen is temporarily attached to Bat. M. (Davids Island, Nov. 25.)

The funeral of Pvt. Arthur E. Vauner, G, who died at Fort Hamilton Nov. 28, took place Nov. 29, with military honors.

Sergt. Charles H. Hanson, A, will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 30.)

Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne is detailed in charge of post school. (Fort Hamilton, Dec. 1.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

Leave for five days is granted Lieut. George Blakely. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 27.)

Recent promotions in Bat. B are: Corp. J. Crawley to Sergeant, Lance Corp. J. J. McCarthy to Corporal and Pvt. R. Luther to Corporal.

Corp. C. E. Flynn, I, has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. W. L. Woods appointed Corporal.

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Leave for 21 days, to take effect about Dec. 21, is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson. (D. E., Dec. 4.)

1st Lieut. Edward A. Millar will make two visits from Fort Monroe, Va., to New York City, on official business. (H. Q. A., Dec. 3.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

The following transfers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Geo. L. Anderson from Bat. H to M.; 1st Lieut. Wirt Robinson from Bat. M to H. (H. Q. A., Nov. 27.)

Leave for five days is granted Lieut. A. M. Hunter. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 27.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. Brooke Parfue. (Fort McHenry, Nov. 27.)

Sergt. T. B. Douglass, G, is detailed acting Ordnance Sergeant at Fort Foote. (Washington Barracks, Nov. 28.)

Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., will continue in special charge of the primary and advanced classes of the post school until further orders. (Washington Barracks, Nov. 29.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Leave of absence for six days is granted Lieut. W. C. Davis; for five days to Lieut. D. Skerrett. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 27.)

Additional 2d Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., is assigned to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant 2d Art., Bat. B, Nov. 26, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Mitchell, deceased. (H. Q. A., Dec. 3.)

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

The leave granted Capt. Philip Reade is extended 10 days. (H. Q. A., Nov. 30.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Leave for seven days each is granted Capt. Mason Carter and Lieut. Lutz Wahl. (Fort McPherson, Nov. 27.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Sergt. Charles Helle, H, is detailed overseer in Q. M. Department. (Fort Thomas, Nov. 25.)

Sergt. L. R. Taft, B, is appointed Quartermaster's Sergeant, vice Ryther, appointed 2d Lieutenant. (6th Inf., Nov. 25.)

Lieut. B. A. Poore is relieved from duty with Co. F. (Fort Thomas, Nov. 26.)

Corp. W. Phillip, C, has been promoted Sergeant; Pvt. J. Nodecker appointed Corporal.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert will witness payment of command for November. (Fort Thomas, Dec. 1.)

1st Sergt. A. Wyley, D, having re-enlisted, his rank is continued from Feb. 1, 1887. (6th Inf., Dec. 2.)

7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 3, 1895, is granted Capt. George S. Young, Fort Logan, Colo., with permission to apply for an extension of two months. (D. Colo., Nov. 22.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Frank DeW. Ramsey. (D. E., Nov. 29.)

Under A. R. 1351, Maj. E. P. Evans is designated to pay the troops for November. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 30.)

Capt. A. Morton is relieved from command of the 2d Battn.; Maj. E. P. Ewers relieved from command of 1st and assigned to command of 2d Battn. Lieut. Col. J. Kline is assigned to command of 1st Battn. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 27.)

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

The leave granted Col. Edward P. Pearson is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Nov. 27.)

The leave granted Capt. Joel T. Kirkman is extended three months. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

At his own request Corp. John Egan, Co. A, was on Nov. 27 reduced to the grade of a private soldier.

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld is detailed recruiting officer. (Fort Columbus, Nov. 30.)

Lieut. M. McFarland is appointed signal officer. (Fort Niagara, Dec. 1.)

Corp. G. E. Cool has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. F. H. Johnson appointed Corporal in Co. H.

Lieut. C. S. Hall, Q. M., is designated to pay the troops for November. (Fort Niagara, Dec. 2.)

14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.

There being no available officer at that post for duty, 2d Lieut. Charles R. Krauthoff will proceed to Fort Canby, Wash., to act as counsel in the case of Pvt. Alonzo E. Shirley, Bat. M, 5th Art., before the G. C. M. to meet at that post Nov. 26. (D. Columbia, Nov. 25.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Lieut. R. M. Dowdy is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 28.)

Lieut. A. Johnson is detailed counsel in case before C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 30.)

The leave granted Capt. Charles H. Greene is extended to Jan. 1, 1896. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. T. S. McCaleb, with permission to apply for an extension of 23 days. (Madison Barracks, Dec. 2.)

18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAINGERFIELD PARKER.

Capt. C. H. Potter and 2d Lieut. W. F. Grote are detailed additional members of the G. C. M. at Fort McIntosh, Tex. (D. Tex., Nov. 16.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. J. Harry Duval is extended 12 days. (H. Q. A., Nov. 30.)

The leave granted Capt. Charles McClure is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

Capt. William P. Evans is relieved at his own request, on account of temporary disability, from the operations of War Department order of Nov. 7, 1895, detailing him as professor of military science and tactics at the State University of Wisconsin. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Lieut. C. M. Truitt, Adjt., is relieved as regimental recruiting officer. (21st Inf., Nov. 26.)

Corp. B. Schar, D, has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. P. J. Smith to be Corporal.

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers in the infantry arm are ordered: 2d Lieut. Eli A. Helmick from the 6th Inf. to the 2d Inf., Co. H; 2d Lieut. Dwight W. Ryther from the 2d Inf. to the 6th Inf., Co. I. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following-named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Post Q. M. Sergt. John G. Fiedke, Fort Riley, Kan.; 1st Sergt. Edward Kelleher, Troop H, 1st Cav., Fort Sill, O. T.; Pvt. John Wise, detachment Army service men, Q. M. Department, West Point, N. Y. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Meade, S. D., Dec. 2, 1895. Detail: Maj. Almond B. Wells, 8th Cav.; Louis W. Crampton, Surg. Capts. Charles M. O'Connor, Eugene A. Ellis, Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Lieuts. William F. Flynn, Matthew E. Steele, Farrand Sayre, 2d Lieuts. Joseph T. Crable, Alexander M. Davis, Walter C. Babcock, Albert E. Saxton, Mortimer O. Bigelow, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. De Rosey C. Cabell, 8th Cav., Judge Adv. (D. Platte, Nov. 27.)

At Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 3. Detail: Maj. Charles Hobart, Capts. Henry H. Humphreys, George K. McGinnagle, Thomas F. Davis, 1st Lieuts. Will T. May, Samuel E. Smiley, Robert C. Williams, Edmund Witte, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. John O'Shea, 7th Cav.; Alston Hamilton, 1st Art.; James A. Lynch, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, 15th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. Mo., Nov. 30.)

Capt. Samuel R. Jones, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Boughton, 3d Cav., now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 5. Detail: Maj. Alexander S. B. Keyes, Capt. John B. Johnson, George F. Chase, 1st Lieuts. George H. Morgan, Thomas B. Duggan, 2d Lieuts. Julius T. Conrad, Clyde E. Hawkins, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (D. Mo., Dec. 2.)

At Fort Canby, Wash., Nov. 26. Detail: Maj. David H. Kinzie, Capt. Selden A. Day, 5th Art.; Fred Wheeler, 4th Cav.; William M. McCommon, 14th Inf.; Luigi Lomia, 5th Art.; 1st Lieuts. Henry P. McCrae, John Little, James Mitchell, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Oscar L. Straub, 5th Art., Judge Adv. (D. Columbia, Nov. 22.)

At Fort

December 7, 1895.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Late Army Orders.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 20, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank B. Jones, Adj't. 2d Inf. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

A board of medical officers, to consist of Maj. George H. Torney, Surg.; Capt. Charles F. Mason, Asst. Surg., and Capt. Charles Willcox, Asst. Surg., ordered to meet at West Point Dec. 6 for physical re-examination of certain cadets admitted to the Military Academy on probation last June. (H. Q. A., Dec. 5.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. J. K. Miller, 8th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Dec. 5.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. O. M. Smith, Comy. Dept. (H. Q. A., Dec. 5.)

Maj. Wells Willard, Subsistence Dept., is ordered to temporary duty in Chicago as purchasing Commissary. (H. Q. A., Dec. 5.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. H. B. Crosby, 8th Cav. (H. Q. A., Dec. 5.)

The President has remitted the unexpired portion of the court martial sentence of 1st Lieut. William M. Williams, 19th Inf., and he is ordered to duty at Fort Wayne. (H. Q. A., Dec. 5.)

1st Lieut. Charles Lynch, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened by par. 2, S. O. 136, c. s., D. Platte. (D. Platte, Nov. 23.)

Payments to troops in the Department of Texas will be made to include the muster of Nov. 30, 1895, as follows: Col. Charles M. Terrell, Asst. Paymr. Gen., will pay all officers serving in the department and troops at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr. will pay troops at Forts Bliss, Brown, Clark, McIntosh and Ringgold, and Camp Eagle Pass, Tex. (D. Tex., Nov. 26.)

Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., will proceed to New York City to select furnishings, etc., for the constructions in his charge at Davids Island. (D. E., Nov. 29.)

Capt. E. S. Dudley, A. Q. M., is detailed counsel in case before C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 29.)

In compliance with proper subpoenas, Maj. Robert H. White, Surg., and 1st Lieut. Parker W. West, Adj't. 3d Cav., now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report on Nov. 29 as witnesses to the Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. at that post. (D. Mo., Nov. 27.)

Maj. John G. D. Knight, C. E., is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet in the rooms of the Board of Engineers, Army Building, New York City, vice Col. Peter C. Hains, C. E., relieved. (H. Q. A., Nov. 29.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John S. Kulp, Asst. Surg., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Nov. 29.)

The leave granted Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, Asst. Surg., is extended one day. (H. Q. A., Nov. 26.)

The troops of the Department of Platte will be paid for the current month as follows: The garrisons of Forts D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Omaha and Robinson, Neb., by Maj. William H. Comegys, Paymr. (D. Platte, Nov. 25.)

1st Lieut. George J. Newgarden, Asst. Surg., will proceed at once from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty during the absence from that post of the medical officers stationed there. (D. Mo., Nov. 26.)

Inspection of Indian Supplies.

The under-mentioned officers are detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods to Indians for the current fiscal year, as follows: Capt. David J. Craigie, 12th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb., at the Rosebud Agency, S. D.; Capt. P. Henry Ray, 8th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., at the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho; Capt. Horace B. Sargent, 2d Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb., at the Yankton Agency, S. D.; 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb., at the Pine Ridge Agency, S. D.; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb., at the Santee Agency, Neb.; 2d Lieut. Guy H. Preston, 9th Cav., Fort Washakie, Wyo., at the Shoshone Agency, (D. Platte, Nov. 25.)

The following-named officers are detailed to witness the issues of annuity goods at the agencies indicated: Kiowa Agency, O. T.; 2d Lieut. Mathew E. Saville, 10th Inf., Fort Sill, O. T.; Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, O. T.; 1st Lieut. Robert C. Van Vliet, 10th Inf., Fort Reno, O. T. (D. Mo., Nov. 29.)

Line officers in Washington, who are in what is known as the "hump," are understood to have held a meeting during the past week, during which they decided to do all in their power to prevent the passage of legislation injuriously affecting them. They also decided that they would do their best to secure the passage of measures which had as their object the benefit of the service. The meeting of line, which we reported last week, was by no means unanimous in sentiment. Some fifteen or twenty of the older officers who were present at the meeting withdrew when they discovered what its action was to be. Commo. Matthews, who was presiding, was among these, and he is quoted as saying that "no senior officer could remain with any self-respect after such proceedings and such exhibition of feeling toward them." After Commo. Matthews withdrew his place was taken by Commo. Phythian. The point is made against the resolution we published last week, that the right of naval officers to join in commanding their common superiors involves the right to condemn, which is not only contrary to regulation, but subversive of discipline. Some of the older officers of the Navy are using very sharp language in criticising the action of the meeting of last week. As veracious chroniclers we are compelled to give the facts as they are. We do so with regret, because we are sure that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to pass any bill for the benefit of the Navy personnel if it is seriously opposed. Congress will not consent to favor one class of Navy officers at the expense of others. At least such is the indication from past experience. Mutual sacrifices and concessions are essential to the harmony of action which will insure success.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the week as follows: 1st Lieut. George L. Anderson, 4th Art.; Maj. W. H. Bixby, C. E.; Maj. Gen. William P. Carlin, retired; 1st Lieut. J. H. Duval, 18th Inf.; Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Asst. Surg.; Capt. J. M. Banister, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. William T. Littlebrant, and 1st Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, 11th Inf.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The 54th Congress met at noon on Monday, Dec. 2, and opened its proceedings with the usual formalities. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, an ex-officer of the U. S. Navy, was elected Speaker of the House. His personal ability and large experience in this office gives promise of an efficient administration. In various paragraphs appearing in this number, we have given reports of the Congressional proceedings thus. We give in full on another page the bill for the reorganization of the Army, introduced by Senator Sherman. In addition, the following bills and resolutions of concern to the services have been introduced thus far:

S. R. Mr. Mitchell.—Authorizing the issue of duplicate medals when the originals have been lost or destroyed, on a satisfactory showing that the recipient is not responsible for the loss.

S. 113. Mr. Davis.—That the senior Major General of the Army, while commanding the Army of the United States, shall have the rank of a Lieutenant General, and shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments of that grade, and to the selection of the same personal staff with the rank, pay and emoluments as heretofore fixed by law, and on his retirement, by virtue of existing laws, shall be entitled to the retired pay of a Lieutenant General.

S. 128. Mr. Gallinger.—Appropriates \$100,000 for a dry dock at Norfolk, under a limit of \$600,000, for total cost.

S. 134. Mr. Gallinger (by request).—To provide for the restatement, readjustment, settlement and payment of dues to Army officers in certain cases. In accordance with the law applicable thereto, as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Capt. Morton, and that of Capt. Watson, against the United States, and which decisions were subsequently followed by Comptroller Butler in the cases of Gens. U. S. Grant and W. S. Rosecrans in 1889. The names of 102 officers are mentioned in the bill, commencing with Col. G. W. Getty and ending with Lieut. W. H. Miller. They were published in the Journal in connection with a previous introduction of this bill.

S. 153. Mr. Turpie.—Authorizes Rear Admiral George Brown, U. S. N.: Ensign George P. Blow, U. S. N.; Lieut. George S. Dyer, U. S. N.; Frank Laviere; Capt. George C. Remey, U. S. N., and Med. Insp. George W. Woods, U. S. N., to receive foreign decorations or medals.

S. 162. Mr. Squire.—Appropriates \$300,000 for a monument to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, in Washington, D. C.

S. 168. Mr. Squire (by request).—To give Julia H. H. Crosby, widow of Lieut. Freeman H. Crosby, U. S. N., a pension of \$50 a month, with \$5 a month for each of her two children, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

S. 170. Mr. Squire.—To promote Sergt. Robert Williams, O. D., at Vancouver Barracks, for meritorious services, to the rank of 2d Lieut., and retire him.

S. 177. Mr. Frye.—To give to the widow of Col. and Brevt. Brig. Gen. David R. Clendenin, late 2d Cav., a pension, amount not named.

S. 256. Mr. Hansbrough.—Appropriates \$300,000 to establish a military post near Grand Forks, N. D.

H. A. 12. Mr. Wilson.—Provides that if a charge of desertion from the military or naval service of the United States against any person is removed by Act of Congress, the Secretary of War shall grant an honorable discharge to such person, and he shall by virtue of the removal of such charge of desertion, be restored to all the rights which he lost in consequence of such charge of desertion having been made against him.

H. R. 26. Mr. Hermann.—To extend indefinitely, the time for filing certain claims for compensation for and other property lost in the military service of the United States, when such loss is matter of record in any official record in the custody of the War or Treasury Departments.

Bills have been introduced in the Senate to promote Capt. George H. Pekins, retired, to be a commodore on the retired list of the Navy, to promote Commodore E. E. Potter, retired, to Rear Admiral, retired, and to promote Gen. A. B. Wyckoff, retired, to be a lieutenant commander, retired.

The Naval Committee of the line in Washington is now engaged in the preparation of a bill which will be submitted to Congress when completed. No staff features will be included in the measure.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

A detail comprising two men from each company has been consolidated for the purpose of instruction in the rudiments of military signalling. Lieut. Guy G. Palmer, A. S. O., convenes the class for practice Tuesdays and Fridays.

Artificer Thompson, Co. H, 16th Inf., passed a successful amputation of a leg above the knee during the past week. While whittling a small stick his knife slipped, penetrating the thigh and severing an artery. Erysipelas had set in and amputation was necessary. Maj. Girard, M. D., performed the operation.

Grant Orient, Ascension Council, No. 2, held its bi-monthly meeting in the post recreation hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 26. Eight "Pilgrims" journeyed to the shrine of the Grand Pa Da Shah seeking the dispensations granted the faithful. This council is composed of residents of Fort Douglas and as a social factor has enlivened the winter evenings of 1894 and 1895. Upon the completion of the initiation ceremonies the seventy members proceeded to the canteen, placed at their disposal through the courtesy of Gen. Penrose, where an elaborate luncheon was served. Recitations, songs and character sketches filled the interval till 12:30, midnight. The supreme "hits" of the evening were 1st Sergt. Benjamin Franklin, 24th Inf., and his endeavor to secure the distinguished marksmen medal, by Gunsline Dave, the crack Springfield rifle shot of the Army, and the side-splitting recitation, "The Telegram; We're to Move," by Charles A. Tortiner. A grand masque ball was given at the post recreation hall on Thanksgiving eve by Messrs. Williams and Davis. Eighty couples were present. Thanksgiving Day a fall of snow six inches deep covered the ground. This was the menu for the dinner: Oyster stew, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, roast pork, apple sauce, veal loaf, ham, riced potatoes, sweet corn, green peas, hot slaw, celery, pickles, chow-chow, Swiss cheese, chicken salad, Saratoga chips, cranberry pie, pumpkin pie, mince pie, citron cake, silver cake, gold cake, rolled jelly cake, wine jelly cake, oranges, bananas, grapes, assorted nuts, mixed candies, chocolate, coffee, Medoc wine, beer and cigars.

Passed Assistant Engineer Robert S. Griffin, U. S. N., has been away from his desk at the Navy Department for more than a week past. His return is being pleasantly anticipated by his many friends in Washington.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y. H.

Following were the winners in the athletic games at Fort Hamilton on Thanksgiving Day: 1. 100 Yards Dash—Pvt. Gries, Bat. A, 11 4-5 seconds; Jvt. St. John, Bat. I, 2. Wheelbarrow Race, Blindfolded, 100 Yards—Pvt. Koch, Bat. I, 16 seconds; Sergt. Robbins, Bat. K, 18 3-5 seconds. 3. Putting the Shot, 7 Foot Ring—Pvt. McGroarty, Bat. G, 29 feet 7 inches; Pvt. Gathercole, Band, 28 feet 11 1/2 inches. 4. Hurdle Race, 120 Yards, 4 Hurdles, 34 Feet—Pvt. St. John, Bat. I, 16 4-5 seconds; Pvt. Castle, Bat. I, 17 1-5 seconds. 5. Potato Race, 40 Yards, 5 Yards Apart—Pvt. Quinn, Bat. G, won; Pvt. Burns, Bat. K, second. 7. Bicycle Race, 1 Mile—Pvt. Hine, Bat. G, won; Pvt. Mathey, Bat. G, second. 8. 220-Yard Run—Pvt. Bernard, Bat. K, won; time, 28 seconds; Pvt. Gries, Bat. A, second. 9. Pole Vaulting—Pvt. Gallagher, Bat. G, 9 feet 9 inches; Pvt. St. John, Bat. I, 9 feet 6 inches. 10. Running Broad Jump—Pvt. McClellan, Bat. K, 16 feet 3 1/2 inches; Pvt. McGroarty, Bat. G, 16 feet 3 1/2 inches. 11. Three-Legged Race, 100 Yards—Pvts. Gries and Knapp, of Bat. A, won the run off after a dead heat with Pvts. Gallagher and Deehan, Bat. G, who took the second prize. 12. Running High Jump—Pvt. Becker, Bat. A, 4 feet 11 inches; Pvt. Castles, Bat. I, 4 feet 9 inches. 13. One Mile Walk, Heel and Toe—Pvt. Reiser, Bat. I, won; Pvt. Koch, Bat. G, second prize. 14. Tug of War, 12 men from each organization, at 165 pounds, give or take 50 pounds, time limit five minutes—Bat. G, 15; Tent Pegging—Corp. Hughes, Bat. K, 15 out of 18; Pvt. Jaegle, Bat. K, 10 out of 18. Prizes—Firsts, \$3; seconds, \$1. Fort the tug of war: First—100 pounds of turkey for the winning battery; second to be determined. Judges—Lieut. Stevens, Sergts. Walsh and Slezinger. Starters—Lieut. Hawthorne and Sergt. Curnin. Referee—Lieut. Lassiter. Timekeepers—Lieuts. Marsh and Bailey. Toward the prizes the post exchange gave \$30, the India Wharf Brewing Co. \$25. The officers gave the tug of war prizes. The 1st Art. Band was in attendance. The light battery drill ground where the games were held was visited by a large number of spectators from the garrison, the town of Fort Hamilton and vicinity; also from Brooklyn.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

The armory was the scene of a very pretty dance given by the cadets Thanksgiving eve. Mrs. Cooper, assisted by Cadet R. H. M. Robinson, received.

The monitor Amphitrite, Capt. Wise commanding, which has been on special service at the Naval Academy for ten days, left last Monday. The cadets of the first class had turret drill on her each afternoon while she was here. On Friday the class was taken down the bay and given target practice. On this account studies were suspended for the day.

The Bancroft, with the Monongahela in tow, left last Monday for Norfolk, where both vessels will be paired.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Goldsborough, of Cambridge, are visiting Pay Dir. Goldsborough.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Patrick, of Clarion, Pa., are the guests of Lieut. Comdr. A. Ross.

In the contests for class championships at football the third class defeated the fourth class by a score of 20 to 0, and the first class defeated the second class by a score of 10 to 0. The winning teams play next Saturday, when an exciting game is expected.

The annual competition for medals at place kicking, long punt and drop kick for goal took place on the football field last Wednesday. Cadet Henry of the first class won the medal for drop kicking, and Cadet Henderson, second class, that for the long punt. The place kicking was not decided and had to be postponed until Saturday on account of darkness.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Cadet Washington will enter the Construction Corps on the completion of his four years at the Academy.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Lieut. J. H. Duval has gone to San Diego on leave. Lieut. George Moore returned recently from a month's leave which was spent at his home and at Atlanta, Ga. The engagement has been announced of Lieut. Walter Gordon, 18th Inf., and Miss Laura Doane, of St. Louis. Mrs. Ewen left last week for Los Angeles, where the doctor expects to join her as soon as Dr. Rafferty arrives, which will probably be in a few days. Lieut. Victor E. Stottler, 10th Inf., stationed at the Mescalero Apache Indian Agency in New Mexico, came down to El Paso last week overland and while there he visited the post and was the guest of Lieut. Edward Avis, Col. and Mrs. Parker entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Baldwin and Lieut. Moore's dinner on Thanksgiving Day. Mrs. Duval and her mother, Mrs. Baldwin, entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Avis and Mrs. Brady, wife of Lieut. Brady, 19th Inf., at a Thanksgiving dinner, and Capt. and Mrs. Hinton entertained Dr. Clarence Ewen and Lieut. Lowe. The enlisted men had a very fine dinner on the national holiday, otherwise the day was very quietly passed by all at the post.

Mrs. Hitchcock, widow of the late Comdr. Hitchcock, U. S. N., is treating Washington society to some novel methods of entertaining which are thoroughly enjoyable. Her pleasant home in Washington has been the scene of many agreeable affairs, but her "tea" to take place next Monday promises to eclipse them all. In place of the usual bevy of buds and young girls, Mrs. Hitchcock has asked a number of the brightest and most clever men of her acquaintance to assist her in receiving.

Naval officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week as follows: Ensign C. B. Morgan, Capt. James H. Sands, Ensign C. T. Jewell, Chief Engr. J. S. Ogden, Lieut. William H. Driggs, Asst. Constr. J. D. Beuret, Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, P. A. Surg. G. W. Baché, Asst. Paymr. H. E. Jewett and Comdr. H. W. Lyon.

Maj. Gen. Miles has received an interesting report in regarding to "Kaffir" corn, from Capt. H. L. Scott, 7th Cavalry. Capt. Scott makes a recommendation that it be used in service wherever ordinary corn is not obtainable. The report is based upon the results obtained from the corn. Capt. Scott's troop is stationed at Fort Sill, where all corn has to be shipped. The Indians at that station have raised considerable "Kaffir," and it is found to be excellent as a substitute for the actual product. A sample of the corn is forwarded with the report. The report and recommendation will be referred by Maj. Gen. Miles to Quartermaster Gen. Batchelder.

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The artillery officers of the Army have been called upon for their views in the matter of arming the heavy batteries with magazine carbines in place of magazine rifles, and of fitting the carbines with slings instead of the swivel attachment. Upon receipt of the reports by Maj. Gen. Miles the matter will be taken into consideration.

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The meeting of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, held at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening last, was one of the most exciting ever held by the Commandery since the twelve first members met in 1865 for its organization. Over 500 companions were present at the banquet and listened to the excellent paper of Gen. Stanley on the "Battle of Corinth." The business meeting preceding the banquet was attended by all who could crowd themselves into the room and hundreds were unable to gain admission. The vote at the business meeting showed the presence of 239 members. The question of confirming the action of the Board of Officers in the case of Companion William S. Andrews and expelling him from the Commandery was the occasion of much discussion. By vote of the Commandery it was resolved that Capt. Andrews should be allowed one-half hour for his defense and that the Board of Officers should have the same amount of time divided into fifteen minutes preceding the argument for Mr. Andrews, and fifteen minutes following. Capt. James S. Parker, who represented the board, gave to Mr. Andrews fifteen minutes of his time, thus allowing the defense forty-five minutes. Mr. Andrews was represented by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who made the mistake of directing his argument somewhat too pointedly against the Board of Management and practically putting them upon trial. There was a decided feeling in the Commandery that the board had given Capt. Andrews a perfectly impartial trial and had reached their decision without any bias, except it be in favor of the accused. When the matter against Companion Andrews was first referred to the Board of Officers they showed their unwillingness to consider it by insisting that the matter must be presented to them in the shape of formal charges. Capt. Andrews insisted upon having such charges presented and was thus brought to trial on the charge of conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a companion of the order. After a long and exhaustive investigation the Board of Officers reported in favor of his expulsion and this action was confirmed on Wednesday night by a vote of 171 in favor of expulsion to 78 against, the constitution requiring the vote in favor of such action to be two-thirds of the members present. The case on behalf of the board was presented by Col. C. C. Suydam. The specifications to the charge alleged that Capt. Andrews accepted a bribe of \$500 to influence his action as a public officer, and that he had appropriated to his own use the money paid to him by the Pension Office on behalf of a client, and had properly accounted for only a portion of the money. Incidentally the further charge was brought against him of having failed many years ago to make a proper accounting for moneys committed to his custody as receiver, for which offense he was imprisoned for contempt of court. The charge of bribery rested upon the testimony of a single witness, which was most emphatically contradicted by Capt. Andrews. The fact of his receiving money from a pensioner was not denied, but he asserted that the amount had been paid and more to



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the pensioner, and he presented various reports from officers of the Government to show that they had found nothing upon which to hinge an indictment against him for misappropriation of funds. The conclusion of the Board of Officers, sustained by the action of the Commandery, was to the effect that the charges against the accused, while not susceptible perhaps of legal proof, were sufficiently sustained to secure a verdict against him in a court of honor and his expulsion followed. The proceedings were undertaken reluctantly and only at the earnest solicitation of Capt. Andrews. They have been long and tedious and have involved the Commandery in considerable and most unwelcome expense. We believe that this is the first instance in which a companion of the Military Order has been subjected to trial and expulsion, and judged by experience in this case, the Order will be very slow to institute such proceedings of its own volition. Capt. Andrews has the reputation among those who know him best of being a man of very generous impulses and indifferent to money considerations, but somewhat too lax in business matters for his own good. The charges against him were confined to allegations of irregularities in money matters.

That admirable depository of interesting reading, "Littell's Living Age," has reached the 208th volume of a useful existence. It was known to us, as one of the best standard publications in the United States. Those who desire a thorough compendium of all that is admirable and noteworthy in the literary world will be spared the trouble of wading through the sea of reviews and magazines published abroad; for they will find the essence of all compacted and concentrated here. The price of "The Living Age" has been reduced from \$8 to \$6. As it is published four times, as often as a monthly, this makes it a very cheap publication. Reduced clubbing rates with other periodicals offer still greater inducements, and to new subscribers remitting now for the year 1896, the intervening numbers of 1895 will be sent gratis. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

When the last Congress provided for the bestowal upon Gen. Schofield, then commanding the Army, the rank of Lieutenant General, an attempt was made to have that rank made permanent for the General commanding the Army. The effort failed at that time, but it was understood that it would be renewed again in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Senator Davis, of Minnesota, on Tuesday introduced a bill providing that the senior Major General of the Army, while commanding the Army of the United States, shall have the rank and pay of Lieutenant General, and upon retirement shall be entitled to the retired pay of that grade. The bill does not provide for the addition of another Major General, so that if it should become a law the number of Major Generals would be reduced to two.

Senator Squire of Washington has introduced a bill providing an appropriation of \$87,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in carrying out the recommendations of the Board of Fortifications for fortifying twenty-one of our principal sea ports in Puget Sound and the great lakes. One million five hundred thousand dollars is to be available next July, \$5,250,000 on July 1, 1897, and \$8,000,000 each year for ten years thereafter.

Mr. Shoup of Idaho has introduced in the House a bill to give those who served in the Military Telegraph Corps during the civil war suitable certificates of honorable service, stating the length of such service.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the "Journal."

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To Advertisers.

The "Army and Navy Journal" has much the largest circulation of any service periodical in the United States, and it reaches a class of readers all over the world not easily accessible by other mediums.

Standard of Measurement: 14 Agate lines to the inch. Standard width columns (four on page), \$5.00 per line per annum, \$3.00 per line six months, \$2.00 per line three months, 50 cts. per line one month, 25 cts. per line one issue; reading notices, 50 cts. per line, count. Editorial page (three columns on page), \$8.00 per line per annum, \$5.00 per line six months, \$3.00 per line three months, \$1.25 per line one month, 40 cts. per line one issue.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Senator Sherman has introduced the following bill in the Senate by request:

S. 538. Mr. Sherman.—That hereafter the line of the Army shall consist of a corps of artillery, three regiments of field artillery, one of horse and two of mounted artillery; 12 regiments of cavalry, and 18 regiments of infantry. Two regiments each of cavalry and infantry shall be composed of colored enlisted men, as now provided by law.

Section 2. That the corps of artillery shall consist of Brigadier General, Chief of Artillery, five Colonels, ten Lieutenant Colonels, 20 Majors, six Staff Captains, to be extra Captains, selected from the Captains of the Corps of Artillery, by the Chief of Artillery, and the Colonels, 60 Captains, 60 1st and 60 2d Lieutenants, five Sergeant Majors, five Chief Musicians, ten principal musicians, five chief trumpeters, ten color Sergeants, and sixty batteries of sea coast artillery. Provided that all officers of the corps of artillery below the grade of Colonel shall be subject to the present law governing examinations for promotion and retirement.

Sec. 3. That each battery of the corps of artillery shall consist of 1 Captain, 1 1st and 1 2d Lieutenant, officers of the corps of Artillery, provided for in section 2 of this act; one First Sergeant, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 musicians, 2 artificers, and 50 privates. Provided that the President, when he may deem it necessary may add to the above battery organization, 1 2d Lieutenant, and not to exceed 4 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 1 armorer, 3 machinists, 3 electricians, and 116 privates.

Sec. 4. That the Chief of the Corps of Artillery shall in time of peace be appointed by seniority from the Colonels of the Corps of Artillery, and shall be a member of the staff for the General officer in command of the Army, and, under his direction, shall have command and supervision of the instruction, administration and discipline of the corps of artillery, and, with the Secretary of War, he shall determine and regulate the armament and equipment of the corps of artillery. The pay and allowance of the officers and enlisted men of the corps of artillery shall be the same as now fixed by law for like grades in the Corps of Engineers. Provided, that the pay of all Sergeant Majors in the line of the Army provided for in this act shall be \$45 per month, and of Battalion Sergeant Majors, \$40 per month. That the pay and allowance of all chief trumpeters shall be the same as now fixed by law for like grades in the cavalry, and of all battalion trumpeters the same as for trumpeters of cavalry, and that the pay and allowance of armorers, machinists and electricians shall be the same as now fixed by law for hospital stewards of the first class, and that the pay and allowances of veterinary surgeons shall be the same as now fixed by law for a veterinary surgeon of Cavalry, and that all enlisted men of the line of the Army shall be entitled to reinstatement pay and other allowances as now fixed by law. Provided, further, that veterinary surgeons now in the service shall be assigned to regiments or batteries of the mounted service as the President may direct.

Sec. 5. That the regiment of horse artillery shall consist of 1 Colonel, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Saddler Sergeant, 1 Farrier Sergeant, 1 Chief musician, 2 principal musicians, 1 chief trumpeter, 2 Color Sergeants, 2 Privates (clerks), and 2 battalions.

The Adjutants and quartermasters for all the regiments provided for in this act, shall be extra Captains, selected from the Captains of the respective regiments. A battalion of horse artillery shall consist of 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 1 battalion Adjutant, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Battalion Sergeant Major, 1 Battalion Farrier Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Battalion Standard Bearer, 1 Battalion Trumpeter, 1 Private (clerk), and 3 horse artillery batteries.

The battalion Adjutants provided for in this act shall be extra 1st Lieutenants, selected from their respective batteries. A battery of horse artillery shall consist of 1 Captain, 1st and 1 2d Lieutenant, 1st Sergeant, 1 stable and veterinary Sergeant, 6 Sergeants, 9 Corporals, 4 artificers, 2 trumpeters, 1 guidon, 1 wagoner, 2 drivers, 48 cannoneers and 129 horses. Provided, that the President, when he may deem it necessary, may add to the above battery organization 1 2d Lieutenant, 3 Corporals, 2 artificers, 21 drivers, 46 cannoneers and 100 horses, and that he may in his discretion designate and cause 1 battalion of the regiment of horse artillery to be armed and equipped as mounted artillery, and provided, further, that the pay and allowances of the officers and enlisted men of the regiments of field artillery shall be the same as now fixed by law for those of like grades in the cavalry, and that the pay proper of all the battalion farrier Sergeants provided for in this act shall be \$20 per month.

Sec. 6. That a regiment of mounted field artillery shall consist of 1 Colonel, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 farrier Sergeant, 1 saddler Sergeant, 1 chief musician, 2 principal musicians, 1 chief trumpeter, 2 Color-Sergeants, 2 privates (clerks) and 2 battalions. A battalion of mounted artillery shall consist of 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 1 battalion Adjutant, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 1 battalion Sergeant-Major, 1 Corporal, 1 battalion standard-bearer, 1 battalion trumpeter, 1 private (clerk) and 4 mounted batteries. A battery of mounted artillery shall consist of 1 Captain, 1st and 1 2d Lieutenant, 1st Sergeant, 1 stable and veterinary Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant, 6 Sergeants, 9 Corporals, 3 artificers, 2 trumpeters, 1 guidon, 1 wagoner, 26 drivers, 36 cannoneers and 70 horses. Provided that the President, when he may deem it necessary, may add to the above battery organization 1 2d Lieutenant, 2 artificers, 27 drivers, 59 cannoneers and 70 horses, and provided, further, that the batteries of the three regiments of field artillery herein provided for shall be by the President designated from the batteries now in the artillery arm of the service having the most distinguished records for service as horse or mounted field batteries.

Sec. 7. That all promotions in the artillery arm of the service created by the provisions of this act shall first be filled in general from the officers of artillery by promotion from the next lower grade by seniority, subject to the present law governing examinations for promotion and retirement, then the President shall select and assign as officers of the Corps of Artillery, after said general promotion has been made, the officers now in the artillery arm of the service whose professional qualifications, records and examinations show them to be best fitted for a scientific seacoast artillery service, and the President shall then assign the remainder of the present officers of the artillery arm of the service to the regiments of field artillery. Provided that officers now in the artillery arm of the service may be by the President assigned to the regiments of field artillery upon their own application therefor.

Sec. 8. That a regiment of cavalry shall consist of 1 Colonel, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 saddler Sergeant, 1 farrier Sergeant, 2 color sergeants, 1 chief musician, 2 principal musicians, 1 chief trumpeter, 2 privates (clerks) and 2 battalions. A battalion of cavalry shall consist of 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 1 battalion Adjutant, 1 battalion Veterinary Surgeon, 1 battalion Sergeant-Major, 1 battalion farrier Sergeant, 1 battalion trumpeter, 1 private (clerk) and 4 troops of cavalry. A troop of cavalry shall consist of the organization, as now provided by law. Provided that when the President may deem it necessary he may add to the above troop organization 1 2d Lieutenant, and he may increase the enlisted strength not to exceed 1 1st Sergeant, 1 stable and veterinary Sergeant, 6 Sergeants, 12 Corporals, 3 artificers, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner and 94 privates, and provided, further, that all original vacancies in the cavalry or infantry arm of the service, created by the provisions of this act, shall be filled by the promotion of officers now in the respective arms of cavalry or infantry from the next lower grade by seniority.

Sec. 9. That a regiment of infantry shall consist of 1 Colonel, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant, 1 chief musician, 2 principal musicians, 1 chief trumpeter, 2 Color-Sergeants, 2 privates (clerks) and 3 battalions. A battalion of infantry shall consist of 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 1 battalion Adjutant, 1 battalion Sergeant-Major, 1 battalion trumpeter, 1 private (clerk) and 4 companies of infantry. A company of infantry shall consist of the organization as now provided by law. Provided that when the President may deem it necessary he may add to the above company organization 1 2d Lieutenant, and he may increase the enlisted strength not exceeding 1 1st Sergeant, 8 Sergeants, 16 Corporals, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner and 112 privates.

Sec. 10. That all officers made supernumerary by the provisions of this act shall be assigned to such duties as the President may direct until they have been absorbed in their respective arms of the service or retired. Provided that 2d Lieutenants of cavalry or infantry so rendered supernumerary may, upon their own application be by the President transferred and assigned to the Corps of Artillery or to the regiments of field artillery arm of the service, and provided, further, that all original or other vacancies created by this act shall be subject to the present law governing examinations for promotions and retirement.

Sec. 11. That in every battalion serving as a complete unit the second officer in command shall be the trial officer for his battalion, under the provisions of the act establishing summary courts martial, approved Sept. 27, 1890.

Section 12. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has introduced in the Senate a joint resolution affirming the Monroe Doctrine. It declares that the American continents are not henceforth to be considered as subjects for future colonization, and that any infringement of the Monroe Doctrine or any attempt on the part of any European power to take or acquire new territory on the American continent, whether under pretense of boundary disputes or otherwise, is an act of hostility to the United States and dangerous to our peace and safety. "With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have

not interfered, and shall not interfere, but with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." The President is requested to communicate these resolutions to the Governments of all with whom we have relations of amity and commerce.

Some little talk has been aroused as a result of the action of Gen. Miles in inviting an expression of views from artillery officers regarding the advisability of arming the artillery with the magazine carbines. Some answers to the circular have already reached the Department, but they are kept confidential until the return of Gen. Miles next week from his Southern inspection trip. Some of the ordnance experts in Washington who have been informed of Gen. Miles' action, say that the artillery should not be armed with any kind of small arms. It is urged that the artillerist should depend altogether upon his gun, and that his attention should not be distracted by having small arms around. It is pointed out that it is a natural impulse for a gunner to seize a small weapon to defend himself, if it is handy, when he should rely upon the gun which he has in charge. The Ordnance Department has armed the artillery with magazine rifles, and it is stated that instead of arming this arm with carbines, the rifles should be withdrawn and only a few revolvers issued.

Concerning the dock trial of the battleship Texas at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Navy Department has been informed that it was highly successful. Owing to the danger of the vessel pulling away from the dock the maximum revolutions of the engines were 82. At this rate a steam pressure of 110 pounds was maintained and a vacuum of 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches was obtained. The average rate maintained was 70 revolutions per minute, when the vacuum was 27 inches, falling to 26. With the same number of revolutions in Hampton Roads and under practically the same conditions only a 16-inch vacuum was obtained.

The cadet appointments to the Military Academy during the past week were: Frank S. Bowen, Cedar Rapids (3d Dist.), Neb.; David C. Salterds, Scottsville (31st Dist.), N. Y.; Henry R. Glynn (Alt.), Chili Station (31st Dist.), N. Y.; Louis P. Schindel, Allentown (9th Dist.), Penn.; Joseph A. Baer (Alt.), Reading (9th Dist.), Penn.; Edward M. Adams, Amherst (2d Dist.), Mass.

Naval Constructor Albert Stahl, Superintending Constructor at the Norfolk Navy Yard, has been at the Navy Department for the past few days, consulting with Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps, and Prof. Philip R. Alger, in regard to their report on the method of fitting armor plate to ships. It is understood that the Board will not make any radical changes in the existing method, and this is regarded as a high compliment to the Board, of which Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn, was President, which adopted the system of fitting armor now in use.

The Navy Department has been informed of an accident to the steering gear, of the Texas, which will lay her up for five days more. Her trial will now be deferred until next week. Orders have been issued to the Board of Inspection and Survey to inspect the Maine on Monday, Dec. 9. The Navy Department has received a report from Capt. Read, commanding the Olympia, stating that coal in four bunkers caught on fire while going from Honolulu to Yokohama. Steam was turned on and the blaze extinguished. The cause was spontaneous combustion.

The Attorney General has decided that the law providing that transportation of U. S. prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in a U. S. penitentiary and their delivery thereto should be by the marshal of the district where the conviction occurred applies only to prisoners convicted by the civil courts and does not apply to prisoners sentenced by court martial. The provision of a recent law that prisoners sentenced by court martial may be confined in U. S. penitentiaries, merely puts such prisoners in charge of the civil authorities on their delivery at the prison, which must be made by the proper officer of the War Department. The transportation of prisoners who are sentenced by court martial will, therefore, be under the authority of military officers, and the expense must be paid out of the regular appropriation for the Army.

If the readers of the "Army and Navy Journal" desire suggestions as to suitable Christmas gifts they will find such in the advertisement of Edward Miller & Co., Nos. 28 and 30 West Broadway, who have an elegant and extensive assortment of decorative lamps, with a great variety of shades. Messrs. Miller & Co. issue an illustrative catalogue of these lamps, and will send them upon application.

The Quartermaster General's Department is engaged in revising the clothing regulations. The work is being performed by Capt. French. It is understood that a number of minor changes will be made. The Department is now discussing the advisability of making a change in the insignia of either the Adjutant General's Department or Medical Department, which will be incorporated in the new regulations.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mott, widow of Gen. Gresham Mott, a Lieutenant of the 10th Inf., in the Mexican War, and a distinguished German officer of volunteers during the War of the Rebellion, died in Bordentown, N. J., Dec. 4th.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marguerite Fueger, daughter of Capt. Frederick Fueger, 4th Art., to Lieut. David M. King, 4th Art.

The annual reception of the Old Guard, Maj. Thomas E. Sloan, is announced for Tuesday night, Jan. 7, at the Metropolitan Opera House. The Old Guard Band and Bernstein's Orchestra will furnish the music.

Lieut. C. H. Harlow, U. S. N., and Mrs. Harlow have taken a house at No. 1,715 Conn. Avenue, Washington, D. C. Lieut. Harlow is engaged in making a review of the operations of the Navy during the Civil War, which will be published in book form and which will contain some highly interesting historical facts not now known.

BIDS FOR BATTLE SHIPS 5 AND 6.

Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn and Engr.-in-Chief Melville are now considering the bids made on battle ships 5 and 6. They will make their report and recommendations after having given thorough consideration to the matter. It will probably be some weeks before they are through with this work. In the meantime the matter will be discussed, and Secretary Herbert has determined to listen to arguments by shipbuilders and others during the present week. There were several surprises when the bids were opened in the presence of Secretary Herbert on Saturday last. In the first place, the firm of William Cramp & Sons offered to build three battle ships to fulfill the conditions set forth in the advertisement and in the act authorizing the construction of two vessels of this type. Then, on Government plans, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company made the lowest bid, its figures being small enough to permit of the construction of two ships and then leaving enough of the money authorized to pay for a third. During the opening of the bids the Secretary sat at the head of the table in his ante-room and on each side of him were his bureau chiefs. They were opened by Chief Clerk Micou and by him were passed to Capt. Lemly, J. A. G., who took possession of the \$100,000 check enclosed in each bid, and who in turn handed the proposals to Lieut. Lauchheimer, his assistant, who read them.

Bids were received from three firms, two of which, Cramps and Union Iron Works, bid upon Government designs and plans prepared by themselves, and one—the Newport News Company—bid only on the Government designs. Proposals for the construction of the battleships under the latter designs were announced as follows: The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company—for one, \$2,820,000; for two, each, \$2,750,000. Union Iron Works—for one, \$2,740,000; for two, each, \$2,680,000. Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company—for one, \$2,350,000; for two, each, \$2,250,000. Under class two—bids on private plans—the Cramps submitted three bids. The first proposal, designated as "A," proposed to build one of the vessels for \$2,500,000, or two, each, for \$2,450,000. The proposal designated as "B," proposed to build three ships for \$8,000,000, two of which were to be fitted with armor. Proposal "C" proposed to construct the two ships for \$3,850,000 each, to be supplied with armor and gun protection. The Union Iron Works made only one proposal under class 2. That was to build one ship for \$2,650,000, or two ships for \$2,640,000 each. In paper included in proposal "B" of Cramps' bid they say: "We propose in class 2 to build three battle ships to fulfill the conditions set forth in the advertisement of the Navy Department as for battle ships Nos. 5 and 6. Our plans involve the hull and machinery of the Indiana, with modifications of the arrangement or armor and disposition of armament as shown in the accompanying drawings and table. These several modifications constitute six schemes involving various thicknesses and extents of armor and gun protection, and distinct plans for arrangement of armament. Our price for the ships will be the same no matter which of the several schemes may be adopted. The model will be the same as the Indiana's in all respects except as to the form of the stem, which difference is indicated by the drawings. The specifications will be the same as those of the Indiana modified only in such details as may be necessary to suit the requirements of the varying arrangements of armor and the different dispositions of armament. The engines in all respects will be duplicates of the Indiana's."

In the accompanying sheet the Indiana appears as the first scheme for the purposes of comparison only. Scheme 2 is for a modified Indiana turret ship. Waterline belt 14-inch Harveyized armor, extending 105 feet. Casement, 4-inch, extending 160 feet. Main (12-inch gun) barbettes, 12 inches; turrets, 12 inches; 8-inch gun barbettes, 8 inches; turrets, 6 inches; 6-inch or 5-inch gun spousons, 4 inches. Conning tower, 8 inches. Protective deck, 3 inches and 2½ inches. Normal coal supply, 600 tons. Draft, normal, 23 feet 6 inches. Full coal capacity, 1,640 tons (200 tons more can be stowed). Draft, with 1,640 tons, 25 feet 6 inches. Corresponding displacement, 10,900 tons. Battery—Four 12-inch, eight 8-inch (in turrets), six 4-inch (rapid fire, in spousons), twenty 6-pdrs., six 1-pdrs., 2 Gatlings, 6 torpedo tubes (or 4 if preferred). In scheme 3 the armor extends the whole length of the ship, tapering from 14-inch amidships to 4-inch at ends. Protective deck, 3-inch. Normal coal supply, 400 tons M. Normal draft, 23 feet 6 inches; with 1,640 tons, 25 feet 6 inches; displacement, 10,900 tons. Scheme 4: To carry four 13-inch guns in pairs mounted in barbettes with shield turrets 6 inches thick. Other gun protection and all hull protection same as No. 3, except that the 8-inch gun shield turrets are 5 inches thick. Battery same as No. 2 excepting 13-inch guns instead of 12-inch. In scheme 5 the normal coal supply is 800 tons; normal draft, 23 feet; at 1,640 tons, 24 feet 8 inches; corresponding displacement, 10,540 tons; battery same as No. 4, excepting two 13-inch guns instead of 4. Scheme 6—Same arrangement of armor and disposition of battery as in No. 5, except that eight 10-inch guns are in four barbettes with shield turrets instead of eight 8-inch guns, as in No. 5. Normal coal supply, 577 tons; normal draft, 23 feet 6 inches; with 1,640 tons of coal, 25 feet 6 inches; corresponding displacement, 11,013 tons. Scheme 7—Hull protection and main barbettes same as No. 5. Main, or 13-inch gun, turrets, 15 inches thick; 8-inch turrets (superposed upon 13-inch turrets), 7 inches thick; normal coal supply, 400 tons; normal draft, 23 feet 6 inches; draft with 1,640 tons coal, 25 feet 11 inches; corresponding displacement, 11,190. Armament—Four 13-inch, four 8-inch, twelve 5-inch rapid fire guns. Secondary battery same as preceding schemes. All the armor embraced in the foregoing schemes to be Harveyized.

The main feature of the design submitted by the Union Iron Works relates to the double turrets. Under the Government's plans the 8-inch turrets superposed on the 13-inch turrets are fixed to the latter. The Union Iron Works' plans make them independent and they can revolve in any direction without the aid of the 13-inch turrets. This is accomplished by means of the usual revolving arrangement for turrets, which is placed in between the two 13-inch guns in the larger turrets. It is said that there is little increase of weight by this plan and that it promises good results.

"I am very much pleased with the bidding," said Secretary Herbert to the "Journal" representative. "I had expected from previous bids that there would be quite a reduction in the cost of the proposed battle ships, and I am not disappointed. My report shows a comparison between the cost of gunboats constructed a few years ago and the figures upon which contracts were awarded for the six composite gunboats recently. It also contains a statement regarding the comparative cost of torpedo boats some time ago and now. Equally as good a showing is made in the case of the battle ships. There

are numerous questions entering into the bids and these will be given thorough investigation. The contracts will be awarded just as soon as we can safely see which bid is the most advantageous for us to accept."

Under the law the Union Iron Works is slated to receive a contract for one of the proposed battle ships. It is said, however, that if the Secretary finds he has a more advantageous offer than that made by the Union Iron Works he may not give this firm a contract.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Revenue Cutter officers registered at the Treasury Department during the past week as follows: Capt. Thomas D. Walker, 2d Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs and 2d Lieut. R. O. Crisp, 1st Lieut. E. C. Chayter, 2d Lieut. G. L. Carden, now in command of the Scout, has been doing excellent work on Puget Sound, and has been the subject of many flattering reports by his superior officers. The report of the board of officers convened at Key West to inquire into charges against 2d Lieut. W. H. O. Hay has been received at the Treasury Department. It is understood that Lieut. Hay has been acquitted.

Capt. M. A. Healy detached from the Bear and placed on waiting orders.

3d Lieut. H. L. Peckham to the Woodbury.

2d Lieut. J. M. Moore ordered to duty as assistant inspector of labor and materials at Cleveland, O.

1st Lieut. K. W. Perry to the Wolcott.

1st Lieut. W. E. Reynolds to the Grant.

3d Lieut. A. L. Gamble to the Hamilton.

G. O. 9, D. W., Rev. C. S., Treasury D., Nov. 1, directs as to colors and salutes. Colors are to fly from 8 A. M. to sunset or from sunrise, if the vessel is to get under way earlier. The "Star Spangled Banner" will be played at "morning and sunset colors," all facing the flag and saluting by lifting hats or caps as the ensign reaches the peak or truck, and when it touches the deck. O. No. 10 gives instructions as to quarterly reports on the fitness of officers, to be forwarded not later than the 15th of the month succeeding the quarter. Answers to queries on Form 59 must be written by the officer making the report. From 1 to 8 the answers must be "Excellent," "Good," "Tolerable" or "Not Good," and must be based wholly upon the record of the officer for the quarter. Where less than "Good" the reasons for the answer must accompany the report and must be furnished to the officer concerned, who shall have seven full days in which to submit a written statement to be transmitted, with the report indorsed simply "Respectfully forwarded." No rejoinder will be made, except when called for by the Department. When the officer does not desire to make a statement he should state in a communication to the C. O., to be submitted with the report. Commanding officers are particularly cautioned not to permit personal prejudices for or against any officer to influence their judgment. What is exacted by these reports is an unbiased opinion in reply to said questions, based wholly upon the record of the officer concerned, and statements of fact only in reply to all others. Attention is directed to Par. 110, Reg. R. C. S., Order No. 11, published amendments to Regulations. For Par. 898 this is substituted: "In all cases of illness or bodily injury of an officer contracted or incurred in the line of duty, necessitating the absence of such officer from duty, the same shall be set forth in a medical certificate by a competent and reputable physician, stating its character and probable duration, to be forwarded at once by the commanding officer to the Department, and such illness or injury, if of thirty days' duration or less, shall not affect the pay of the officer." O. 13 permits the engagement of stewards, cooks and boys for a probationary period of two months. O. No. 14 describes the button adopted for the service as follows: Gilt, convex, and of three sizes in exterior diameter; coat size, 1 inch; the medium or cadet button to be 13-16, and the small or vest button to be ½ of an inch. The device shall be in bold relief and conform to pattern as illustrated. Outer rim perfectly plain and smooth finished, with an inner rim of rope design; in the center a perpendicular foul anchor with wooden stock, the crown and flukes resting between a laurel and oak wreath, thirteen leaves on each side, and perched upon the anchor stock, claw on each side, an eagle rising; above the eagle the letters "R. C. S." Officers will provide themselves with this button within six months from Nov. 1, 1895. O. 16 permits use of holystones and brooms and sand on bright decks once in each week. O. 17 directs attention of commanding officers to Par. 7, Reg. R. C. S., 1894. They must see to it that the officers serving under them perform no duty in a perfidious manner. This has particular reference to the police and discipline of the ship and to the provisions of par. 439.

At the New York Navy Yard this week a new low pressure cylinder for the U. S. S. Chicago was successfully cast on Nov. 30, and work on other parts of her new machinery is favorably progressing. Rear Adm. W. A. Kirkland visited the yard on Nov. 30. Capt. Frederick Rogers returned on Dec. 2 from a brief visit to Bethlehem, Pa. Naval Cadets R. C. Bulmer, R. McLean, R. Spear and C. F. Snow, from the European station, reported to Commo. Sicard on Nov. 30 and later went to Philadelphia to assume duties on the Indiana. The New York has been dry docked to have her hull cleaned and painted. Lieut. W. C. Babcock, attached to the Michigan at Erie, Pa., but now on leave, was a recent visitor at the yard. The Texas has been undergoing a dock trial of her engines, which, it is understood, have proven satisfactory. There seems to be disposition in some quarters to malign this vessel, but as one officer put it, wait and see until she has had a fair trial before condemning the ship. Maj. George C. Reid, U. S. M. C., arrived at the yard Dec. 2 to make the semi-annual inspection of the marine barracks. P. A. Engr. I. K. Reeves relieved P. A. Engr. J. R. Brady on the Texas Dec. 2 and on the same date Paymr. L. G. Boggs and Asst. Naval Constr. L. Bankson also reported for duty. The Texas left the yard on Dec. 4 en route for Gardiner's Bay. She anchored off Tompkinsville, S. L., where she was to take on coal. Rear Adm. Henry Erben visited the yard on Dec. 3 and Asst. Surg. G. C. Hubbard reported for duty on the Vermont the same day. At the weekly reception on Dec. 6 the following ladies received: Mrs. T. N. Penrose, wife of Med. Insp. Penrose; Mrs. F. Rodgers, wife of Capt. Rodgers, and Mrs. C. A. Adams, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Adams. The ladies who presided over the refreshments were Mrs. C. S. Sperry, wife of Comdr. Sperry, and Mrs. J. B. Briggs, wife of Lieut. Briggs, and Miss Connolly. The cruiser New York has positive orders to be ready for sea by Dec. 14.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Secy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Nov. 26: P. A. Surg. T. A. Berryhill from the Naval Hospital, N. Y., to Port Royal Naval Station.

Nov. 30: Chief Engr. R. R. Leitch detached from the Boston and ordered to appear before a retiring board to meet at Mare Island Dec. 9.

Ensign L. R. de Steigner detached from the Constellation and treatment at the Chelsea Naval Hospital and authorized to report for treatment at the A. & N. General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

P. A. Surg. G. H. Barber detached from the Coast Survey steamer Bacho and ordered to the New York.

P. A. Surg. E. R. Stitt detached from the New York and ordered to the Bacho.

Asst. Surg. G. C. Hubbard detached from instruction Nav Lab, New York, and ordered to the Vermont.

Dec. 2: Lieut. R. F. Nicholsen detached from the Thetis and ordered to ordnance duty, Washington Navy Yard.

Ensign De Witt Blamer detached from the Ranger and ordered to the Thetis.

Ensign W. S. Montgomery granted six months' sick leave from date.

Pay Dir. L. G. Billings detached from the Navy Pay Office, New York, Jan. 2, and placed on waiting orders.

Pay Insp. A. S. Kenny ordered to duty in charge of the Navy Pay Office, New York, Jan. 2.

Paymr. H. C. Machette detached from the Independence upon the reporting of his relief and ordered before a retiring board to assemble at Mare Island on Dec. 12.

Paymr. J. R. Stanton detached from the Monterey Dec. 16 and ordered to duty on the Independence. He is also ordered to the Independence in addition to his present duties.

Paymr. O. C. Tiffany ordered to duty on board the Monterey Dec. 16.

Gunner J. R. Ward ordered to ordnance duty, Mare Island, Dec. 11.

Dec. 6: Comdr. J. D. Green to duty at Norfolk Navy Yard Dec. 16. Lieut. Comdr. Richardson Clover to Bureau of Navigation. Pay Dir. L. G. Billings, Chief Engr. John Lowe, Comdr. T. A. Lyons, Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels and Asst. Constr. Lloyd Bankson are appointed a board to meet at the New York Navy Yard Jan. 2 to prepare specifications for the purchase of supplies.

Carpenter William L. Maples has been placed on the retired list.

Lieut. C. S. Ripley, Ensign John D. McDonald, Surg. George F. Winslow, Asst. Surg. Carl Dew Brownell and Asst. Engr. Josiah S. McKean have qualified for promotion.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia was at Olympia Dec. 6.

The whole of the copper tubes, etc., in the torpedo boat destroyers are to be removed and tubes of galvanized steel are to be substituted.

The torpedo boat Ericsson, which has been lying at New London, Conn., has been handed over to the Morgan Iron Works to have some defects in her machinery made good preparatory for an expected trial trip.

All United States men-of-war hereafter entering Newport harbor will be attacked by the torpedo boat Cushing, should that vessel be at Newport at the time. Orders to this effect have been issued by the Department. The condition of war will, of course, be missing, but the attack will be made and the ability of the boat to approach to within torpedo range of the man-of-war will be demonstrated.

While the armored cruiser Maine was at Newport her commanding officer was notified by the Cushing of his orders. Notwithstanding the close watch kept the succeeding night, the Cushing got within torpedo range before discovery. It was consequently supposed that she had sunk the armored cruiser. Department officials say that practice of this character will be highly beneficial, not only to the officers on board the torpedo boats, but to the officers and men on duty on the men-of-war supposed to be attacked.

The Baltimore has finally started on her trip home. She left Yokohama on the 3d inst. with a number of officers and enlisted men whose tours of duty on the Asiatic station had expired. En route to this country she will stop at Honolulu for coal. Upon arrival home she will go to Mare Island and will be placed out of commission. She is in need of considerable repairs.

The last assignment of the successful candidates who recently passed their examinations for admission into the Medical Corps of the Army will be made next week, when James Sprigg Wilson, of the District of Columbia, will be appointed to the vacancy created by the retirement on the 7th inst. of Maj. Richard S. Vickery, Surg. Dr. Wilson is one of the popular residents of Washington.

One of the show ships of the old Navy is pleasantly brought to mind by Rear Adm. Thomas, U. S. N., who in this week's "Youth's Companion" describes his "First Cruise" in the razed Independence. Commo. T. B. Richardson was her commander, and the quality of his officers is shown by the significant fact that no less than five of the future Rear Admiral's shipmates on this cruise in 1837—Hoff, Poor, Strong, Davis and Gardner—became Rear Admirals also.

The U. S. cruiser Marblehead arrived at Alexandria on Nov. 18 from Mersina and remained until midday, when she sailed for Pajus to look after Dr. Peltekian and his wife, who were detained there. Dr. Peltekian is a native of Asia Minor. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States and his wife is a native of Baltimore, Md. Upon the arrival of the Marblehead at Pajus Comdr. O'Neil went ashore and had a consultation with the local authorities with the result of obtaining the release of Dr. Peltekian and his wife.

It is reported that the trouble in the British shipyards is likely to result in transferring orders to this country and Germany. The report that Capt. McClure will come to England as the agent of the Chinese Government and with authority to enter into contracts for the construction of ironclads, gunboats and torpedo boats, is repeated. The orders, it is said, will extend over years, and it is understood that they are the largest ever given by any power at one time. As Japan is certain to spend on shipbuilding a large portion of the £14,000,000 indemnity now lying in the Bank of England, the English firms expect a full tide of prosperity, barring strikes.

The silver service to be presented by the citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., to the U. S. S. Brooklyn is to cost \$8,000 and will consist of the following: One soup tureen, two gravy boats, two entrée dishes, two vegetable dishes, one salad bowl, one meat dish, one fish dish, one butter dish, one large fruit dish, four small fruit dishes,

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four dozen teaspoons, two dozen dessert spoons, two candelabra of seven lights each, two dozen tablespoons, two dozen forks, two dozen dessert knives, two dozen table knives, two dozen soup spoons, two dozen oyster forks, two dozen coffee spoons, one carving set of five pieces, one soup ladle, two gravy ladies, one fish set, knife and fork; salad fork and spoon, two dozen individual butter plates, with knives.

It is understood that upon the return of the *Dolphin* from her survey work on the Guatamalan coast Comdr. William T. Burwell will be relieved from her command. His orders only temporarily assigned him to this billet, and he took it with the full knowledge that he would be relieved upon his return to this country. There is good reason to believe that the *Dolphin* will be used as a dispatch boat in the future, just the same as she has been in the past. Considerable speculation is in circulation as to Comdr. Burwell's successor. It is understood that he holds the rank of Lieutenant Commander, but his name is a secret as yet.

Capt. William T. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, went to Newport on Monday last for the purpose of witnessing the trial of an 18-inch Howell torpedo. This torpedo is 4 inches greater in diameter than the usual size of the Howell, and was manufactured for the purpose of making a comparison between the results it gave and those obtained from the Whitehead. Its trial occurred on Tuesday.

Orders have been issued to the Inspection Board for the inspection of the armored cruiser *Maine* and the battleship *Texas*. The former vessel is at Newport, where she will remain until after her inspection, when she will join Adm. Bunce's fleet. The *Texas* underwent a dock trial at New York a few days ago, and went out for a preliminary spin. Her inspection will be exhaustive.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. C. C. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan. Commo. F. V. McNair has been ordered to command and sails Nov. 30.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adm. F. M. Bunce.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adm. Charles S. Norton. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.) Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama. At Callao, Peru.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.) At San Francisco, Cal. Address, care Navy Pay Office at that place.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) Address Newport, R. I., until she sails on her winter cruise. The following is her itinerary: Leave Newport Nov. 25, arrive Barbados Dec. 20; St. Lucia Jan. 4; Martinique Jan. 10; St. Kitts Jan. 17; St. Thomas Jan. 25; St. Cruz Feb. 5; Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 17; Key West March 10; Hampton Roads April 1.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (n. a. s.) Left Yokohama Dec. 3 for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.) (Flagship.) At Honolulu. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.) At Mare Island, Cal. Will shortly relieve the Concord on Asiatic station. Address Mare Island for present.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.) At Nagasaki, Japan.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address mail there.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) At Fort Monroe. Address mail to that place.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (a. s.) At Pagoda Anchorage Nov. 8. Will be relieved by the Boston.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.) At Newport, R. I.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.) At Hong Kong, China.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Norfolk. Will sail about Dec. 15 for Guatamalan Coast. Present address Norfolk, Va.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Training-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.) St. Thomas Nov. 30 en route for Yorktown, Va., where she is due about Jan. 1. Address Norfolk, Va.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.) At Portsmouth, N. H. Address mail to Portsmouth.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE. (Receiving-ship.) Comdr. C. E. Clark. At Mare Island.

PROMOTION OF ARTILLERY SUBALTERNS.

The table below shows in a concise way the present and prospective conditions of promotion for artillery subalterns. Owing to underlying causes the current has been flowing slower and slower for some years, and will so continue for years to come. The table carries probabilities under the retirement law to about 1904. Although unforeseen casualties will probably bring a little amelioration, yet, at best, more than one subaltern will be a frisky young thing not far short of sixty when donning his first pair of captain's straps.

Service as Lieutenants of present junior Captains..... Present senior 1st Lieutenants will probably become Captain after a service of..... Probabilities for the second ranking 1st Lieutenant..... Probabilities of the third ranking 1st Lieutenant..... Probabilities of the fourth ranking 1st Lieutenant..... Probabilities of the fifth ranking 1st Lieutenant..... Probabilities of the sixth ranking 1st Lieutenant.....

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans. At League Island, Pa.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. W. B. Hoff (a. d.) En route for Montevideo with stores for the flagship Newark, Castine and Yantic. Will bring back men whose terms of service have expired. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (a. s.) At Chemulpo, Korea.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.) At Newport. Address Newport, R. I.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neill (e. s.) Left Alexandretta, Northern Syria, Nov. 18 for Pajah.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards. At Erie, Pa., where mail should be addressed.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Weddigh (n. a. s.) Sailed from Newport News, Va., Nov. 27 for Smyrna to join other vessels of European squadron in protecting American interests. Will stop en route at Gibraltar for coal. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.) (s. d.) Left Panama Dec. 3 for Guayaquil. Address mail, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. W. Reisinger (a. s.) At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. T. F. Kane (p. s.) At San Francisco, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard. Repairs ordered to be completed by Dec. 14, when she will sail South with other vessels of squadron.

NEWARK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. Yates Stirling (n. a. s.) At Montevideo Nov. 21.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At New York Navy Yard to undergo repairs and sail Dec. 14 with squadron on a cruise to Caribbean Sea. Will touch at La Guayra and Trinidad en route.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) At Yokohama, Japan. Will be made flagship.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.) At Shanghai, China.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) Cruising in Puget Sound, visiting different ports on the coast. At Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 28. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Condon (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard. Will have repairs completed by Dec. 14 and sail South with squadron.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. J. O'Kane. (Receiving-ship.) At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) At the foot of East 28th St., New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) (Flagship.) At Alexandretta to protect American interests.

SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship). Address Philadelphia, Pa., where she now is.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass, Norfolk, Va. Off Tompkinsville, S. L., Dec. 5.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.) In Magdalena Bay, Cal., making surveys. Present mail address, San Diego, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kantz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (a. s. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.) Left Chemulpo, Korea, Dec. 4 for Shanghai, China.

Circular 68, Navy Dept., Nov. 5, 1895.

Publishes the record of target practice held by ships in commission during the quarter ending June 30, 1895, in accordance with Bureau of Navigation Orders and Instructions.

Special Circular 22, Navy Dept., Nov. 15, 1895.

Announces that the programme for the Naval War College, beginning Jan. 1, 1896, will include the following in the order given: Under coast defense—The Gulf of Mexico; Delaware and Chesapeake Bays; the lower lakes (Erie, Ontario, Champlain); Puget Sound to San Diego; the coast from Cape Hatteras to Eastport, Me., comprising the three sections already studied. In strategy—All strategic questions concerned in the above developments of our coast defense; special study of the strategy of the Gulf of Mexico and its vicinity; strategy of the Caribbean Sea; the strategic features of the North Pacific and the Aleutian Islands. In naval tactics—The search for the most desirable battle tactics; the best formations for the fleet for such tactics; the types of vessels most suited for those formations; tactical studies of our coast and preparation for the naval defense of important localities; the construction of war charts and the preparation of defense plans.

We regret to learn of the death at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., Nov. 17, of Mrs. Stevens, mother of Capt. R. R. Stevens, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A.

Funeral services over the body of the late Col. William Hamilton Harris, formerly of the U. S. Army, who died recently at Nice, Italy, took place Dec. 2 at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, after which the remains were taken to West Point and there interred with due honor and ceremony.

The body of Albert Bitman, a former cadet at West Point, was found in the road near Wamego, Kan., Dec. 2. The circumstances indicated suicide. He was the successful candidate in the 1st Congressional district, Kan., for a West Point cadetship in 1893 and stayed a year, but not being able to stand the strain, resigned.

Regiment.						Average age when service as promoted
1st Years.	2nd Years.	3rd Years.	4th Years.	5th Years.	Years.	Lieuts. Capt.
24 9-12	26 9-12	27 7-12	26 8-12	27 4-12	26 7-12	48 6-12
29 9-12	29 4-12	30 8-12	29 3-12	29 4-12	29 5-12	51 10-12
31 5-12	33 3-12	30 8-12	27	33	31 1-12	53 5-12
29 9-12	34 8-12	31	28 10-12	32 9-12	31 5-12	54 5-12
32 1-12	32 3-12	30 8-12	30 7-12	33 7-12	31 9-12	53 5-12
26 7-12	33 1-12	29	31 3-12	33 1-12	30 7-12	53 9-12
29 1-12	30 8-12	31 1-12	32 11-12	36 1-12	32	54 7-12

C, 3D ART. OUR FIRST HORSE BATTERY.

Washington Barracks, D. C., Nov. 22, 1895.

Editor Army and Navy Journal:

Like all others who were fortunate enough to be present at the Buford memorial services at Gettysburg, Penn., last July, I feel like congratulating the Memorial Association upon the interesting and beautifully executed record of their proceedings that they have just published and distributed. No soldier cognizant of the facts can do otherwise than applaud the *esprit de corps* which prompted a few prominent cavalry officers—war-time regulars and volunteers—to inaugurate, and, with the assistance of their artillery and other associates, carry to a successful termination the movement to erect upon the scene of his greatest efforts in the Union cause this enduring monument to the memory of the lamented Buford. It adds another to those silent but eloquent tributes to worth and valor which by bronze and granite mark out the surging lines of battle on that eventful field, constituting an object lesson in patriotism to the present and future generations.



THE STATUE OF JOHN BUFORD.

The oration of Gen. James H. Wilson on the occasion of the memorial services, published in the record of proceedings here referred to, was a finished, brilliant and fitting tribute to the career and exalted character of the cavalry leader. The supplementary proceedings and most other papers in the publication will be highly valued by Gen. Buford's remaining host of friends and by the Army, where acknowledged military capacity ever is appreciated. All is valuable, instructive, interesting.

But on page 30 there is a historical error that should be corrected. Maj. Calef in his narrative here is made to say that Bat. A, 2d Art., was the first organization equipped as a horse battery in this country. This is a mistake. There are good grounds for the assertion that, in 1812, one, two, or, perhaps, even more companies of the light artillery regiment were so equipped for a brief time, and marched as such to the Niagara frontier. They were almost immediately dismounted, as the handling of such troops was not then sufficiently understood by our authorities, the attendant expense enormous, and the Army in that quarter was in no condition either as to technical knowledge or capacity for maneuvers to utilize horse artillery to advantage.

However this may be, certain it is that Co. C, 3d Art., commanded by Capt. and Brevet Maj. Ringgold, was, pursuant to War Department instructions of Oct. 25, 1838, equipped as horse artillery, and continued so to serve until after the Mexican War. It fought as a horse battery in all the battles of that war on Gen. Taylor's line of operations. At Palo Alto the knightly Ringgold fell mortally wounded while in full tide of successful career. At Buena Vista the same battery, commanded by Braxton Bragg, came into action at a critical time and place, and, in the energetic language of Gen. Taylor in his official report, "saved the day."

To some, it is true, the adventitious, though happy circumstance of firing the first cannon shot at Gettysburg might be cause for extraordinary self-felicitation; to others it appears a matter of no more importance than firing the first musket shot which there was done by the militia, and they are disposed to relegate all such facts to the category of the inconsequential, who discovered Gen. Grant, and who was the youngest soldier of the war.

It is conceded that none of these halos wreath the brow of Light Bat. C, 3d Art.; but, on the other hand, it is intended that what of right belongs to it shall not be diverted to or appropriated by another through error, either accidental or otherwise.

WM. E. BIRKHIMER.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

In his annual report for the year 1895 Secretary Herbert, of the Navy Department, gives a list of the vessels commissioned during the year, viz., the Olympia, Minneapolis, Indiana, Maine, Texas and Amphitrite. It is expected that the Terror and Monadnock will be commissioned about Feb. 1, 1896, and the Puritan by July 1, 1896. The ram Katahdin has been completed and not accepted, and the Secretary wisely refrains from recommending that she should be accepted. The conditions of the contract with the Bath Iron Works was that she should have a speed of 17 knots and 16,011 is the best she can do. The slow progress of work upon armor-clads in our Navy is no longer chargeable to delay in the delivery of armor and the fault is now charged to the system which has long prevailed in Government yards of taking men from construction work to meet a demand for urgent repairs. The Department, some time since, peremptorily ordered that a full force should be kept always at work upon each vessel building. The same cause has delayed work in private yards and the penalties imposed for such delays under the contract have been remitted by Congress. The Secretary says: "The attention of the legislative branch of the Government is called to the results that are likely to follow from listening too readily to ex parte statements made by contractors, upon whose claims for relief the Department has already passed, after affording the fullest opportunity of being heard. The best results can be expected to follow from contracts only when contractors fully understand that both Congress and the executive departments of the Government stand ready at all times to give them promptly every dollar they earn, and to impose upon them at the same time every penalty to which they may become subject under their obligations." This suggestion would seem to have its most immediate application to the case of the Katahdin. "In this connection the Department is pleased to be able to testify its high appreciation of the superior excellence of the workmanship done generally by the establishments that have built the ships constituting our new Navy. Disinterested and competent critics unite in saying that in thoroughness and finish of work the ships of our new Navy are unequalled, and, indeed, seldom equalled in the world. This result is largely due to the ingenuity and fidelity of the American mechanic, actuated by a laudable desire to entitle himself fairly to the large wages he earns, and it is contributed to in no small degree by the rigid inspection of material and workmanship by trained and skilled officers, who, as they are to man these ships, have every possible motive to the strictest performance of duty." An account is given in the report of contracts recently awarded and vessels under construction, all of which has already appeared here.

As the result of recent experiences and investigation the use of woodwork in the interior of ships has been dispensed with so far as practicable. The use of some wood is essential and this is to be treated hereafter by the process of the Electric Fireproofing Company. The Chicago should be fitted with new boilers at an expense of \$300,000; the Hartford should have new compound engines costing \$100,000 and a new battery of 5-inch R. F. guns, and the Atlanta needs new machinery.

The system of selecting Naval Constructors from graduates of the Naval Academy has proved a success. The young men so selected have frequently carried off the highest honors abroad, and none of them have failed to graduate with distinction. The preliminary training received at the Academy has unusual advantages. The plan of sending the Constructor to sea will, it is believed, enable him to acquire knowledge that will fit him for the performance of duties on shore. He can also be of much use in assisting to dock the ship abroad and in making repairs to vessels of the fleet to which he is attached. He will likewise have extended opportunities of inspecting foreign vessels and the manner in which work is done in foreign shipyards.

Our system of gun construction is equal, if not superior, to any other. After summing up the statements of the Bureau of Ordnance, which we have already given, the Secretary repeats what was said in his last annual report as to the necessity of a reserve supply of ordnance. An appropriation of \$500,000 is earnestly asked for. We are subsidizing merchant vessels for cruisers, but are making no provision for arming or manning them. What is said by the Secretary on the subject of powder, projectiles, small arms, submarine boats, automobile torpedoes and armor contracts is in substance what has appeared in the reports of the bureau chiefs. Under the head of steel inspection he says:

"It is believed that no naval establishment demands higher classes of material for ships or exacts more rigid inspection than ours. Standards have been continuously raised as ascertained improvements permitted, and there has therefore been a continued increase in the strength and reliability of material, leading toward an increase in the available space in a given displacement of vessels to be constructed. The work of this board has been efficiently conducted under Capt. P. F. Harrington, its president.

The improvements in the business methods of the bureaus and offices of the Navy Department are described. "Unnecessary copies of correspondence have been prohibited. All reports to the Department not needed have been stopped; others from ships and navy yards where containing irrelevant or unnecessary matter have been reduced and simplified, and the sending of duplicate reports to bureaus and offices only incidentally concerned has been inhibited in cases where such report was readily accessible in the office or bureau of the Department to which it pertained."

The Secretary describes the present condition of dock construction. If the builders had fulfilled their contracts we should now have two docks on the Atlantic coast able to take any ship in service or now building. When the Brooklyn dock is completed June 1 we shall have upon the Atlantic coast two docks of sufficient size to accommodate our largest vessels. Another dock at Norfolk is recommended, but no other. The Secretary says: "Secretary Chandler saw and pointed out that we had too many navy yards among which work was being distributed and apportioned, too many organizations, too many foremen and leading men to support, too many plants to maintain, and he wisely closed certain of our yards. Secretary Whitney, who succeeded him, wrought upon similar lines. He stopped all repair work upon ships, except at the Brooklyn, Norfolk and Mare Island yards, concentrated ordnance work at the Washington yard and equipment work at Boston. To build docks now at Portsmouth, Boston and League Island would inevitably entail the undoing of all this work of concentrating and the doing of repair work again at each of these places, and of course the maintenance at each of a separate plant and of an additional organization. The teachings of experience collected in Government census reports should not be entirely overlooked by the Government itself in the conduct of its own business. In my

opinion it would be wise to invest whatever moneys are to be expended upon the Navy, beyond its current needs and the necessities of existing repair plants, in the construction of new ships and not in building docks." As to labor at navy yards he says: "The rules governing the employment of labor at the navy yards were devised and put in force by my predecessor four years ago. That the work was well and faithfully done sufficiently appears from the fact that very few important changes or amendments have so far been found necessary." Some minor changes were needed, however, and these have been made. The number of mechanics and laborers employed at the navy yards through the boards of labor, 3,868, nearly equals the total, 4,372, of appointments made through the Civil Service Commission in the Departmental, Railway Mail, Indian, Customs and Postal Services. The wisdom of providing a naval supply fund has been clearly established. It has thus been made possible to keep on hand a stock of such articles as are frequently called for, and many of the delays and much of the increased cost incident to emergency purchases in open market have been avoided. Not only has economy in the first cost of supplies resulted, but a far better quality is furnished. The purchases in open market, which amounted to 50 to 75 per cent. of the whole, have been reduced to 3 and 4 per cent., and at a reduction of 20 per cent. in cost. To further extend the system the amount allowed should be increased to \$300,000. Of the appropriation for coal \$25,000 has been saved by making contracts in advance, by insisting that coal dealers should give lower prices and by other economies.

The Secretary's account of the movements of ships in commission contains nothing that has not been already reported here. During the cruises of the North Atlantic Squadron the relative qualities of the vessels have been determined, and the prescribed evolutions have been repeatedly performed by the different methods given in the Fleet Drill Book. The German Emperor expressed great pleasure at the compliment paid him by the President of the United States in sending so fine a squadron to participate in the ceremonies, and the many compliments paid by experts and non-experts to our ships, their officers and men, while at Kiel were exceedingly gratifying to the Department, and are no doubt pleasing to our shipbuilders and to the American people at large.

The present status of the principal foreign navies is shown in the appended tables, giving the number of vessels, armored and unarmored, by classes, in service, or authorized or building. An inspection of these tables will show that armored vessels constitute 44.4 per cent. of the whole, the remaining 55.6 per cent. consisting of unarmored vessels, of which a very large proportion (nearly 34 per cent.) are protected cruisers. While the fifteen other countries mentioned have altogether 1,206 torpedo boats in service (Argentina, with the smallest number, showing 21), the United States has only 2. The average number building for these other countries is 14 and a fraction. We have authorized and building 7. France leads in the possession of torpedo boats, with 218 in service and 54 building; Great Britain has 189 in service and 62 under construction. Spain is doubling her torpedo boat force. Of the 171 vessels authorized and building abroad 44.4 per cent. are armored and 55.6 per cent. unarmored. The increase of torpedo boats (22.14) represents over 19 per cent. of the number in service.

Personnel—Enlisted Men—Reserve System.

We give a full report of what the Secretary says on these subjects:

"In my previous reports I have urged the necessity for early action in reference to the personnel of the line of the Navy, and have pointed out the pressing need for legislation upon this subject. I beg leave to refer to the statements made in my last report and to the specific recommendations laid before the Fifty-third Congress. The Department is not wedded to the plan then proposed. It is fully aware that the system suggested is subject to objections, as, indeed, every scheme that can be devised must be. To reorganize the line of the Navy so as to bring about the promotion of officers to command rank at an age when still young enough to learn and vigorous enough to be self-assertive, would seem to be all-important. The majority of our officers now approaching command rank are over fifty years of age. These officers come now first into command at a period of life when the habit of relying on others has become a second nature. A very slight examination of the question will show that it presents many difficulties, and it is not believed that any system can be devised that will be perfect, certainly no rational scheme can be invented that will not be objected to by many of those to be affected.

"When it is considered that, under the present laws governing promotions in the Navy, second rate as well as first rate officers, all who were not over the average age when they entered the Naval Academy and who can safely pass the ordinary examinations will reach flag rank; that all these will retire as Commodores and Admirals, and that although they will become Commodores and Admirals few of them will remain in those grades long enough before retirement to give them any opportunity to acquire experience at sea as such, even if a fleet were ready for each of them on the very day when commissioned, it will be readily understood that there is urgent need for some change in the system, however numerous and even clamorous the objections may be that are urged against any bill that may propose to take away these privileges. It goes without saying that any wise measure of relief will regard with the greatest care and tenderness the present and future welfare of all those whose lives have been and are to be entirely devoted to the service of their country, but at the same time it must be fully understood that no officer can by any claim of vested right perpetuate the present conditions if these conditions are evil. That these conditions do now seriously impair the efficiency of our Navy, and that matters are gradually and surely growing worse, admits of no doubt. I most earnestly request that this matter be urged upon the attention of Congress.

"Considering the constantly recurring emergencies of the service, and the number of vessels soon to be completed and put into commission, the Department will undoubtedly require more men, and it is therefore recommended that Congress authorize the enlistment of 1,000 additional men, which, with those already authorized, will make the full number recommended in my last report. An examination of the naval estimates and budgets of the principal foreign countries shows a continued increase in the strength of both officers and men.

"It will be observed that while it is a mooted question as to whether the materiel of our Navy or the German is superior, we have of officers and men only 13,460, including marines, and Germany has 21,487. The German Government assigns to its navy its full complement of sailors—enough to man every ship attached to its force. We take into the service only men enough to man the ships that are at one time in commission. Be-

yond this we have not a single enlisted man save only about 1,100 marines at navy yards and stations. Germany's available men are not all at one time in actual service on board ship, but are all drilled and thoroughly trained in their duties, and such as are at any time on shore occupied in their ordinary vocations can be summoned at a moment's notice. In case of war, however suddenly it might come, Germany's navy would be in no lack of men, trained and drilled; and in case of a naval war now when fleets reach any given point so surely and swiftly, readiness, other conditions being at all equal, means victory. In the emergency of a war coming quickly, what should we do for men? All allowed by law are enlisted, and all enlisted are already on ships. The Massachusetts, the Oregon, the Puritan, the Monadnock and the Terror will soon be ready for commissioning. To man these ships alone we should need 2,000 men.

Our Naval Militia are promising bodies of young and vigorous men, but we cannot rely on them alone; they lack organization and training and are insufficient even in numbers. We have, besides the ships just mentioned, a fine fleet in our reserve Navy. From the American line alone we could draw four ships—the New York, the Paris, the St. Paul and the St. Louis—a magnificent squadron if armed and manned; but we have not a man to put upon one of them, and no authority of law to accept the services of single one of the thousands who, in case of need, would volunteer to serve. All this ought not to be. It is the height of unreason to pay heavy subventions to swift ships and call them our auxiliary Navy unless we have the means of arming them; it is folly to maintain these ships and procure arms for them if we are never to man them, and certainly it is unwise and shortsighted to defer making any provision by law for procuring the men who are to utilize these vessels until after the emergency of an always possible war shall have arisen. There is no other nation that has so much of the material of war that is so little prepared to utilize it; that has so much of personnel available and that is so utterly without authority of law to employ it. The Department needs present authority to enlist the thousand men asked for, and this number will be sufficient, if the policy herein outlined be approved by Congress, to answer all the necessities of the Government while we are so fortunate as to be on a peace footing; it will certainly suffice for years to come.

"It is also recommended that provision at once be made by law for calling into the service whenever there shall be need of them sailors to man at least all the vessels which are in the pay of the Government and liable to be called into service. A well-considered law by which this may be done should be adopted at once.

"It is respectfully suggested that in order to be able to man our reserve fleet and such naval vessels as may not have full crews the President be authorized to enlist in the naval service, upon exigencies to be judged of by him, such of the Naval Militia and other men, not to exceed altogether the number necessary to man all the ships now existing or hereafter to be enacted, the Government may have the right to call into its service for a period of, say, two years, the Government reserving the privilege of discharging when the exigency may have passed.

"It sufficiently appears from the foregoing statements, all the men allowed by existing law being now in active-service, that if the ships at present in commission be kept cruising the additional thousand men asked for will be totally insufficient to man, as completed, all the vessels now authorized. It is true, also, that there are cogent reasons why every new ship should go at once into commission and should cruise for a year. No one who stops to consider carefully, certainly no one in naval circles, ever supposes it possible that a machine so complex as a modern man-of-war could be turned out by the builder without a flaw in any part; journals, pipes, blowers, ratchets, bolts, pistons, shafts, ammunition hoists, turrets, some of these or other things will prove defective, and the ship can never be relied on in all its parts until it gets shaken down by a somewhat extended cruise. This is always, by naval experts, deemed necessary that defects may be discovered and remedied. There are on board every ship when first commissioned many appliances that are entirely new, and it may sometimes happen that complicated mechanisms which have required in their design and construction the highest degree of skill have never been seen in operation by an officer or man on board.

"The enlisted force of our Navy must, therefore, be sufficient to give to every vessel its initial cruise. This can be done, however, with an addition of 1,000 men to our present force, by keeping always a portion of our fleet in reserve. Before entering upon an explanation of this proposition it will be instructive to examine the following brief statements of the methods adopted by some of the principal naval powers. In all these systems regard is had not only to efficiency, but to economy as well. Preliminarily, it may be well to say that the average cost of the several ships shown to be kept in reserve by these powers is believed not to be more than 25 per cent. of the expense of the same ships when cruising.

(The reserve systems of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy are described.)

"Of the total number of vessels of these countries there are in reserve 56.5 per cent. and in commission 43.5 per cent.; in other words, less than half of the vessels comprising the naval strength of these countries are in commission. Of the armored strength 66 per cent. is kept in reserve, which includes nearly all the coast defense vessels. A careful study of the systems thus briefly outlined, coupled with the fact that all our armored vessels except the two authorized at the last session of Congress are rapidly nearing completion, suggests that the time has come when, if it shall be decided by Congress to limit the personnel of our naval establishment in the interests of a wise economy within reasonable bounds, some plan of keeping the more expensive of our naval vessels in reserve should be at least foreshadowed.

"The reasons for reserves obtaining abroad operate with full force here. Our battle ships and monitors are not intended for or well adapted to cruising in distant waters, though in case of necessity they can take to the high seas and make cruises of considerable length. Policing the seas is, as a rule, better and more economically done by cruisers of lighter draft carrying smaller crews, and by gunboats. Of these two classes of vessels we shall have an ample supply when the gunboats already authorized are completed. It is believed, therefore, that as a rule our battle ships, coast defense vessels and torpedo boats, after they have been, to use a familiar phrase, "broken in," should be kept largely in reserve, kept in order by skeleton crews. It is estimated that 60 per cent. of these classes of our ships may be profitably held in reserve when there is no unusual demand for their services. If the Congress in its wisdom shall approve of these suggestions it may legis-

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late for further increase in the number of our battle ships and torpedo boats with the assurance that it will not soon be called upon for any further increase in the personnel of the Navy.

The advantages supposed in this extract to accrue to the English navy from a distribution of its reserves to different stations will naturally follow from such a division here. Other obvious reasons for stationing our reserve ships at different points are that vessels in reserve at different points will be convenient and useful as receiving ships, will take the place of the dilapidated craft now furnished to the Naval Militia, and also serve to give these bodies the practice in the duties of seamen which they so much need and which it has so far been impossible to give them. The natural distribution geographically would be a station each to New England, New York Harbor, the central Atlantic coast, the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific coast.

The Department proposes, unless otherwise directed by you or by Congress, to keep, as soon as circumstances will permit, a number of ships, chiefly monitors and coast defense battle ships, as "ships of the first reserve." After a vessel in this category has been thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class condition in all respects she will be taken to the station where she is to lie, and her officers and crew reduced to a skeleton organization composed of skilled artificers and other leading men to care for her battery, hull and motive power. Such of her stores as may not be necessary for her maintenance in this condition, and such others as would deteriorate by remaining on board the ship, will be taken out and put in a special storehouse for such ship and in immediate proximity to her, there to be separately kept as a part of her outfit, so tallied and designated as to be in a state of readiness to be placed immediately on board. The ship will be in commission with a largely reduced crew, and treated accordingly. The saving thus effected in men, coal, stores and other charges is obvious, and at the same time the efficiency of the ship as a fighting machine will always be maintained. At least once in each year these vessels are to be given full crews and sent on short cruises to test their conditions and give the men and officers experience in handling them. Vessels undergoing a general overhauling at a navy yard will be considered the second reserve. Vessels of the merchant marine liable to naval service under Acts of Congress will be considered the auxiliary Navy.

Marines—Naval Academy—War College—Naval Militia.

After carefully considering the subject of discarding marines, the Department reaches the conclusion that there is far more propriety in having the ship's crew composed in part of marines now than there could have been in the days of the sailing ship. No reason appears why marines should not man a portion of the guns on board ship as well as handle small arms, nor is it perceived why their officers cannot, subject to the orders of the Captain, command gun crews and even gun divisions. The fact that marines are enlisted for five years, while sailors are only enlisted for three, is clearly an argument in favor of retaining the marines; and the having on board of two different organizations, if a proper spirit of rivalry between the two is encouraged, ought to be considered another advantage, especially in cases of insubordination. Marines have been put on the Indians and will be put on the other ships as they are commissioned.

Hazing at the Naval Academy has entirely ceased. The cadets, actuated by a manly sense of honor and duty, have resolved among themselves no longer to countenance a practice that always and necessarily involves injustice and generally unfair combinations of the many against the few. The study of English at the Academy should be more thorough and the course in English has been enlarged. The age of admission should be from fourteen to sixteen or from fifteen to seventeen. Of those dropped last year only six were under the mean age of entrance and twenty were above it. The Naval War College, under Capt. H. C. Taylor, has during the year made a distinctively forward step. The unmistakable interest manifested by those who were engaged in the work during the past session at Newport has been very gratifying to the Department and has enabled the staff of the War College to advance rapidly in the systematic study of the conduct of war, and to formulate methods of attacking this work which will undoubtedly produce to a high degree of efficiency.

The increasing interest in the Naval Militia movement in the lake and seaboard States gives such promise that the Department recommends that steps be now taken to establish this arm of the national defense on a definite footing. Active steps are being taken by the Department toward securing uniformity in the methods of organization and in the character of the duties performed in order that the militia and the regular Navy may co-operate effectively and helpfully in any scheme of national defense. The Naval Militia are composed of like material as our National Guard militia and bear to the Navy much the same relations as do our much-prized local military companies to the Army of the United States. It would be hard in any country to find a finer body of physically and mentally well-developed young men than those in these organizations. It is no exaggeration to say that they are among the very best of our citizens. They will be of great value in aiding, as gunners, etc., to fight our ships of all classes that are in the regular Navy, as well as manning those of our reserve and auxiliary Navy. Experience has abundantly shown in the past that the American holiday soldier, as he is sometimes called, is generally a fighting soldier in time of war."

Attention is called to the popularity of the Naval War Records. It is recommended that the Army method of examining officers for promotion by one board be applied to the Navy. Staff officers advanced in relative rank only should be examined and regularly commissioned, after confirmation by the Senate. Authority should be given to take depositions to be used in naval courts and power should be granted to compel civilian witnesses to testify.

"Officers have peculiar opportunities in the line of their duty for discovering the defects of naval appliances and devising remedies for the same. When they have been especially assigned to the duty of making experiments for the purpose of suggesting improvements in some particular direction, if the facilities for conducting the experiments have been furnished by the Department, and the expenses, including the procuring of patents, have been borne by the Department, the improvements or devices are the property of the United States. When, however, an officer is not acting under authority of the Department, and the invention does not concern a matter the officer was especially assigned the duty of investigating, and when the expenses of making experiments and procuring the letters patent are borne by the officer, it has been held that the patent is the property of the officer and is valid as against the Government itself. As naval officers receive their education at

the expense of the Government, and their opportunities to make improvements in naval appliances result largely from such education and the facilities afforded them by the duties they perform under the Government, the Secretary recommends that Congress be asked to enact legislation providing that the United States may at any time acquire the right to use devices covered by letters patent issued to officers of the Navy, whether retained in their ownership or assigned to others, upon such terms and at such rate of compensation as may, by the Secretary of the Navy, be deemed just and equitable.

Funds should be appropriated for the biennial examination of official bonds or the U. S. District Attorneys required by statute to do it. It is recommended that Congress be asked to enact a law making any person, whether conspiring with others or not, punishable for attempting to defraud the Government.

The land for a dry dock at Algiers, La., has been secured and additional land has been purchased at Key West. The portion of the observatory grounds authorized to be sold could not be disposed of at the appraised value and the land necessary to complete the Government's ownership of the observatory circle has not been purchased. For economy's sake it is recommended that authority be given to substitute brick for marble in the new ward of the hospital building at the New York yard. The recommendation of last year that the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey be transferred, a part to the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department and the rest to the Geological Survey of the Interior Department, is renewed.

The estimates for the year 1897 as compared with those for the current year 1896 were as follows:

	1896.	1897.
General establishment:		
Pay of the Navy.....	\$7,649,329.00	\$7,850,873.00
Pay, miscellaneous.....	240,000.00	250,000.00
Contingent, Navy.....	7,000.00	7,000.00
Bureau of Yards and Docks:		
Ordinary expenses	805,912.37	821,379.04
Public works	804,075.00	1,295,190.78
Bureau of Navigation:		
Ordinary expenses	157,000.00	289,750.00
Naval Academy	199,618.45	231,031.45
Bureau of Equipment:		
Ordinary expenses	1,309,625.00	1,343,772.00
Naval Observatory	22,000.00	14,300.00
Bureau of Ordnance.....	569,824.00	1,767,190.00
Bureau of Construction and Repair	974,972.50	2,040,472.50
Bureau of Steam Engineering	887,900.00	1,209,400.00
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	1,287,581.00	1,447,532.03
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	126,800.00	137,200.00
Marine Corps:		
Pay Department.....	605,645.65	630,471.40
Q. M.'s Department.....	269,221.00	267,221.00
Total running expenses.....	\$16,006,504.06	\$19,672,783.20
Increase of the Navy:		
Bureau of Equipment.....	\$125,000.00	\$287,500.00
Bureau of Ordnance.....	4,837,670.00	3,955,204.00
Construction and Machinery	8,364,851.30	5,395,679.00
Total increase of Navy.....	\$13,327,521.30	\$9,638,383.00
Grand total	\$20,334,025.36	\$29,311,166.20

Increase of the Navy.

Under this head the Secretary says, in closing his report:

"I do not deem it necessary now to repeat the arguments so often made by this Department, and which still continue to apply with full force, in favor of a still further increase of the Navy. A reference to previous reports will show the reasons upon which the recommendations then made were based, and that Congress has not yet authorized all the ships then deemed necessary. An inspection of the tables herein given, showing the relative strength of navies, will furnish, it is believed, all the argument now needed for the continuance of the building programme heretofore indicated by the action of Congress. We are not in want of ordinary unarmored cruisers or of gunboats, but we are lamentably deficient in torpedo boats, and we certainly need more battle ships. An inspection of the building programmes of other nations will demonstrate that the lessons taught at Yalu and Wei Hai Wei have tended to confirm the belief of naval experts throughout the world in the efficacy of these two classes of vessels.

"I respectfully recommend the construction of two battle ships and at least twelve torpedo boats. The gratifying progress made by our manufacturers of steel and our shipbuilders and the competition among them has enabled the Department during the past two years to contract for gunboats and torpedo boats at a very large reduction from former prices. The prices per ton for the gunboats Machias and Castine, contracted for in April, 1890, was \$302.86, the average price of the three gunboats contracted for in January, 1894, and of the six others just let out to contract is \$222.34 per ton, a saving of \$80.52 per ton, or 26 per cent. of the price of the ships. The price of the Ericsson, contracted for in October, 1891, was \$945.83 per ton. The average price of the six torpedo boats contracted for in 1895 is \$766.58 per ton, a reduction of \$179.25 per ton, or of about 20 per cent. in the price of the boats. These prices compare very favorably with the prices for similar work done abroad.

"The Department also indulges the hope that the bids for the two battle ships, the construction of which was authorized by the last Congress, and of their armor, will be considerably lower than the prices at which the battle ships now building and their armor were let."

A new form of rifling for the Navy small arm is to be experimented with by the Ordnance Bureau. This is done in the hope that the life of the arm may be extended. The barrel will be lightened by reducing the thickness of the walls of the chamber and bore, in addition to the length reduced from thirty to twenty-eight inches. The experts propose to substitute for the usual bar sight a rear sight, which will, with the larger danger zone obtained with the flat trajectory, do away altogether with the adjustable sight, except for sharpshooting. Steel cleaning rods cannot be used on the new Navy gun, as they are apt to wear away the rifling at the muzzle very rapidly, and so destroy the accuracy of the piece. Those who handle this arm will be warned to clean the rifle as seldom as possible, using on such occasions a brass or wooden rod, or a leather thong, instead of a steel rod. It is proposed to use bands of steel considerably lighter than those usually employed, as no efficient means have been found for blacking aluminum, and it cannot be used for bands.

THE STATE TROOPS.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

Gov.-elect Bushnell has announced the following staff. Their terms of service will begin Jan. 13, 1896: A. G. I. G. and chief of staff, with rank of Major General, H. A. Axline; Q. M. G. and C. G. of Subsistence, with rank of Brigadier General, W. P. Orr; J. A. General, with rank of Brigadier General, Dr. J. E. Lowes; A. A. G., with rank of Colonel, H. L. Kingsley; Chief of Engineers, with rank of Colonel, A. L. Conger; A. D. C., with rank of Colonel, W. B. Melish; D. L. Cockley, George D. Wick, John W. Barger, Charles B. Wing, C. E. Burke, Charles R. Fisher, Julius Fleischman, Henry H. Prettyman, H. D. Knox, L. K. Anderson and H. A. Marting. Gen. Axline brings years of experience to the position. He served during the war in the Guard and as A. A. G. and Adjutant General under Gov. Foraker. His term of office was marked by energy and progress. He will revive the Ohio Guard, and his appointment is approved by the Guard.

Col. Brush is with Bat. B in Atlanta. The artillery will be out in force at the inauguration next month. Capt. and Q. M. C. U. Shryock will be a member of the next Ohio Senate. Alex. C. Caine, formerly Quartermaster of the 1st Art., was clerk of the last State Senate and will be clerk of the coming Senate. The artillery regiment was organized ten years ago under the then Adjutant General, H. A. Axline. The regiment is now congratulating itself over the return of Gen. Axline. The artillery of late has been allowed to live, but will soon be encouraged to show more life.

14th N. Y.—COL H. MICHELL.

Co. C, Capt. Thomas H. Avery, held their regular weekly drill on Monday evening, Dec. 2. The 1st Sergeant turned over in good shape sixteen files to the commandant, and a very good working drill was the result of the efforts on part of officers and men. A few minor errors occurred, but were quickly corrected. The distances were in the main well kept, but in some instances the six-inch interval between files was not strictly observable. The oblique marching was very good indeed. In changing direction in column of fours it was noticed that each four wheeled perfectly, not in the hurried manner too often seen, and which makes a very ragged wheel. In forming line from column of fours the fours went in line simultaneously, not a gap was noticed anywhere in the line. The manual was snappy and full of life; in fact, the entire drill was excellent and fully up to the standard of the 14th Regt. One thing, however, occurred that seems open to criticism, the Captain turned the command over to the 2d Lieutenant-elect, who is the hospital steward, and it seemed somewhat out of place for an enlisted man, wearing the uniform and insignia of rank of a staff Sergeant to be in command of a company. Co. D, Capt. William Garcia, also held their regular weekly drill on the same evening, sixteen files also being present. A large part of the evening was devoted to drilling by squads under the leadership of the corporals, who seem to be thoroughly posted in their various duties. Later, when the company was assembled and under the command of the Captain, a most excellent drill was performed, and with the exception of platoon movements was practically the same as Co. C. Both companies are a credit to the 14th Regt.

7th N. Y.—COL APPLETON.

Co. F, Capt. Rand, has made the highest figure of merit this year in volley firing at outdoor ranges, viz., 74.84. A prize is offered by the State to the company in each brigade making the best record, and Co. F is not only elated at being on top in its brigade, but being on top of the three other winning companies. It has taken Co. F some years to attain this honor, but by perseverance it has gradually won first place. The following records showing the position of the company during the past six shooting seasons will be found of interest: 1890—1. 42d Separate Co., 82.32; 2. 27th Separate Co., 81.00; 3. 9th Separate Co., 77.44; 4. 20th Separate Co., 76.88; 5. Co. B, 7th Regt., 76.12; 6. 39th Separate Co., 74.54; 7. Co. F, 7th Regt., 73.84. 1891—1. 20th Separate Co., 93.52; 2. 6th Bat., 90.69; 3. 42d Separate Co., 87.89; 4. 27th Separate Co., 88.61; 5. 39th Separate Co., 79.69; 6. Co. B, 7th Regt., 79.51; 7. 23d Separate Co., 77.30; 8. Co. F, 7th Regt., 77.24. 1892—1. 27th Separate Co., 78.45; 2. 6th Bat., 78.23; 3. Co. F, 7th Regt., 71.51. 1893—1. 9th Separate Co., 75.67; 2. 27th Separate Co., 75.30; 3. Co. F, 7th Regt., 73.54. 1894—1. 27th Separate Co., 77.75; 2. Co. F, 7th Regt., 75.10. 1895—1. Co. F, 7th Regt., 74.84; 2. 27th Separate Co., 73.02.

8th N. Y.—MAJOR CHAUNCEY.

The 8th N. Y., in command of Maj. Chauncey, assembled for review and parade at its armory on the evening of Dec. 2 and for the first time since its reorganization into a battalion paraded with six companies, one additional company having been mustered in a few weeks ago. The battalion certainly made a handsome showing and demonstrated conclusively that it is steadily advancing in its standing. With two companies mustered in within the past six months—aside from the other new men—the work of the battalion deserves great praise. The steadiness of the men was very noticeable. The formations were all prompt, with movements smoothly executed, while the appearance was highly creditable, with a very large attendance, viz., 95 per cent. The first ceremony was that of swearing allegiance to the colors, the audience being requested to rise as a mark of respect. Only half the spectators obeyed the request, however. The next ceremony was that of parade, the officers and men present on the floor in each company being as follows: A, 55; B, 54; C, 57; D, 71; E, 34; F, 88; total, 359. When ranks are opened, in dressing, men should look to the right. A number of new men, it was observed, looked to the left. The 1st Sergeants and Quartermaster Sergeants appeared with swords for the first time and in reporting to the front and center handled their new weapons creditably. But the old-time snap of a live 1st Sergeant in reporting with his piece is missing. He was usually the model man in his company in the manual and was always carefully observed. Co. B, Capt. Young, was presented with the veteran's prize for making the highest figure of merit at Creedmoor in volley firing, and Co. A with the Ridabock trophy for making the best percentage in marksmen and sharpshooters. For the ceremony of review the battalion was equalized into six companies of twenty-four files each. Bvt. Brig. Gen. George D. Scott, accompanied by Adjt. Wentworth, Comy. Arnold and Capt. Barker, of his old staff, received the review. In passing around the lines the staff of the reviewing marched three abreast instead of in single file, as now prescribed. The passage was well done except the file closers of the

sixth company had far too much distance (about eight paces) from the rear rank. Following the review came an enjoyable reception. Adj't Kirby proved himself to be well qualified for his position. Another review and reception is to be held on Feb. 22.

13th N. Y.—COL. W. L. WATSON.

Co. A, Capt. F. R. Wiswell, drilled on Nov. 25, 1895. Eighteen files were present. A large part of the evening was devoted to company inspection, which was very good. After the inspection the balance of the evening was devoted to the manual of arms and company movements, with which little or no fault could be found. In fact, the drill though short as far as company movements were concerned was very satisfactory indeed. It is evident that the report of the Inspector General has spurred the members on to render impossible another report that the organization is in an unsatisfactory condition. Co. B paraded twelve files on the same evening for company drill, under command of Capt. John T. Jennings, who is one of the oldest officers in the regiment in point of service. 1st Lieut. Clarence Smith commanded the company during the early part of the evening. Forming column of files from column of fours after the first attempt was executed all right, but in reforming column of fours, although the movement was repeated a number of times, it was all wrong. The drill regulations distinctly prescribe that the leading file of the first four halts at the command, march. If at the right shoulder, left shoulder or trail arms the pieces are brought to the order upon halting, but in this case the files marked time upon gaining their proper distance, and also kept the pieces at the right shoulder. As the movement was repeated several times and the mistake was not corrected, it is very evident that neither officers or men properly understood the movement. The rest of the drill was very good, and the company, though small in numbers, made up in enthusiasm what it lacked numerically.

47th N. Y.—COL. J. G. EDDY.

The 47th N. Y. held their annual review and reception on Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, 1895 (Thanksgiving eve), at their armory. The reviewing officer was as usual Brig. Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade. The entire brigade staff accompanied the General. The regiment paraded two battalions, each equalized in five commands of sixteen files, and presented a neat and steady appearance. The battalion formations were models of promptness and precision. The regimental formation, which was in line of masses, was also excellent, but was formed a trifle too far to the rear. After the review in line the battalion changed direction by the left flank, which was executed in an excellent manner. The passage in review was not so good however; in a number of companies too much distance was observed, and the alignments were not as perfect as one usually sees in the 47th. The interval of six inches between files was not observed in all the companies; in fact, in one or two companies the men were rather crowded. The salutes of the officers were timely and very gracefully rendered, a very marked improvement since their last review. Adjutant's call for parade was sounded. The battalion formations for parade were as before, prompt and correct. The regimental parade was in line of masses, and was taken by Lieut. Col. Hubbell. After retreat the band, in accordance with the new regulations, rendered in an excellent manner the Star Spangled Banner, which was well received. The regimental rifle team of 1895 were called to the front and presented by Gen. McLeer on behalf of the regiment with a neat medal in recognition of their services. The brigade commander took this opportunity to say a word about the recent report of the Inspector General. "We receive," he said, "not one cent of compensation, but when once enlisted and the oath taken to faithfully perform the duties of a sol-

dier, we should not complain if our mistakes and shortcomings are criticised officially, but try to correct them. It is in the interest of the service that these reports are made, but I feel that too often this voluntary service is not understood or appreciated by the people at large, except in case of emergency."

MICHIGAN.

G. O. No. 20, A. G. O., Michigan N. G., under date of Nov. 18 announce several changes in the rules and regulations, and request the Quartermaster General to order into store all uniform dress coats and helmets now in possession of companies. It also provides for a new coat for all enlisted men, viz.: A blouse of dark blue wool cloth, lined with suitable wool flannel, according to pattern in office of Quartermaster General of Michigan. This shall constitute the dress as well as undress coat. It further provides that chevrons denoting rank of non-commissioned officers will be of white, except those worn on the overcoat, which will be of dark blue, thus doing away with the gold lace chevron of the non-commissioned officers altogether. The gold lace half chevron or service stripe will be worn on all occasions. It remains to be seen what kind of a combination the sleeves of the non-commissioned officers of one or more enlistments will present—white and gold chevrons side by side. The drab felt hats will be worn on all occasions except those of ceremony. Although the grand military opening of the new armory of the Monroe Light Guards, Co. G, 4th Inf., will not take place until Christmas, the auditorium was opened with a concert on Nov. 25, the regimental band furnishing the music. The new armory is built of field granite and brick, the towers and battlements presenting a very massive appearance. The building is 78x120 and contains parlors, billiard, card, locker, toilet, dining rooms, kitchen and library; also a drill hall on the ground floor, 80x60, which may be used for dancing. In addition to all this, there is a very pretty little theater which will seat 700 people. The apartments are heated throughout with hot air and lighted with both electricity and gas. Co. H, 1st Inf., have been mustered out of service as a result of the poor appearance made at the last inspection by Brig. Gen. Walsh. The Detroit Light Infantry have a company which is not enlisted, and many think they will secure the vacancy by transferring Co. G (Monroe) to the 1st Inf. and thus have a complete regiment, the 4th Inf., stationed at Detroit. The Detroit Light Infantry announce a "feather party" for Thanksgiving eve. In answer to the inquiry, "What 'tis," the advice is given to postpone the purchase of turkeys until the result of the party is announced.

NEW JERSEY.

Capt. William L. Fish, of Gatling Gun Co. A, and Corp. Vreeland, of the 1st Regt., have started a scheme which promises to be a topic of interest to New Jersey militiamen this winter. They have induced a Newark paper to offer a handsome trophy to be competed for by bowling teams of the 1st Brigade, comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Regts. Practice teams are already hard at work, and no doubt many of the military bowlers will give good accounts of themselves before the series of games are over. The rigid discipline and hard work of Sea Girt camp has had a marked effect on the regiments; the loose and floating material of no value to any command has been weeded out, producing marked improvement in company drills.

CONNECTICUT.

In his speech on the occasion of the presentation of long-service medals to the members of the Hartford companies of the 1st Regt., Gov. Coffin made one sig-

nificant statement. He said that when he first took office he thought that only half of the brigade need go into camp each year, the two halves alternating. But after he came to understand that at least one-third of the members of the brigade each year are new men, he was exceedingly essential that the whole brigade go into camp each year. What the Governor first thought is an exact illustration of the experience of other worthy citizens, who, from time to time, talk wisely about the expense of the Connecticut N. G. The scheme is now on foot in earnest to have half the brigade go into camp one week and the other half the next, or one regiment at a time. This will soon be considered unavoidable on account of lack of room for a brigade under the regulations.

1st Lt. Joseph E. Elliott, of Middletown, Quartermaster of the 2d, has applied to be put on the retired list as Lieutenant Colonel, the rank he once held on Gen. Graham's staff. The Officers' Association of the 2d Regt. has elected officers as follows: President, Col. Burpee; vice-president, Lieut. Col. Callahan; secretary, Capt. Welles; treasurer, Lieut. Col. Lobe; Financial Committee, Maj. Sucher, Capt. Kennedy and Capt. Bowes; Music Committee, Lieut. Col. Callahan, Capt. Wells and Capt. McCabe; Executive Committee, Capt. Bowes, Capt. Kennedy and Capt. Embler. Various routes are being considered for a regimental excursion next spring. Lieut. Theodore A. Stanley, Co. I, 1st Regt., and Lieut. J. A. Broath, Co. H, 2d Regt., have resigned on account of pressure of business. The newly nominated officers of Co. F, 3d Regt., Daniels, are Capt. W. H. Hamilton, 1st Lieut. Frank T. Preston, 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Young. Sergt. Edward T. Drea has been nominated for 1st Lieutenant of Co. A, 3d Regt., vice Dillon, resigned 2d Lieut. Corcoran declined promotion.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Co. F, 7th N. Y., Capt. Rand, will give a theater party on Jan. 4.

Co. B, 7th N. Y., Capt. Nesbitt, are organizing a theater party.

Co. B, 12th N. Y., Capt. Smylie, will hold a smoker at the armory on Dec. 28.

Co. K, 14th N. Y., will hold a concert and reception on Dec. 31 at the armory.

Co. E, 12th N. Y., will hold a reception at the Murray Hill Lyceum on Thursday, Dec. 12.

The 13th N. Y., Col. Watson, will be reviewed at its armory on Monday evening, Dec. 30.

The 7th N. Y. have decided to build a club house at Creedmoor for the use of its members.

The Rhode Island militia have been supplied with new cartridge boxes and belts of government pattern.

The "smoker" of Co. C, 9th N. Y., will be held at the armory Dec. 9 and an "immense" time is anticipated.

Co. A, 22d N. Y., Capt. Murphy, will hold another of its enjoyable after-drill receptions on Monday, Dec. 9.

1st Sergt. Kennedy, 22d N. Y., who has been elected 2d Lieutenant, is a bright and energetic young officer.

Two deserving members of Gen. Fitzgerald's staff, Capt. W. E. Roosevelt, have received promotion this week. Capt. O. Harriman, Jr., Commissary. Both were side-decamp, but in future they will shine with the rank of Major.

We are pleased to note that Sergt. Maj. Robert G. Butler, of the 22d N. Y., has received the unanimous nomination for 2d Lieutenant in Co. A of that command. He has every qualification for the position, and the company will undoubtedly profit by securing his services.

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THE ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL has just issued the order adopting a new Manual of Arms for the Army in a small pamphlet, uniform with the Drill Regulations. The new manual is to be substituted for the manual of arms in the Drill Regulations, paragraphs 49 to 150, pages 25 to 54. The position of carry arms and commands for coming to or from the same will be omitted from other parts of the regulations wherever occurring, and there are numerous other changes. These and the changes in the manual of guard duty are shown in the pamphlet we publish. It will be sent by mail prepaid for 10 cents on application to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Bennett Building, New York City.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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The officers of the 3d Brigade, N. Y., will meet in Albany in January, and among other things of interest will be a talk by Capt. J. H. Lloyd, 21st Separate Company on the march out by the 13th Battn., under his command last summer. Capt. Lloyd will illustrate his talk with stereopticon views.

Surg. F. LeR. Tetamore, 14th N. Y., will deliver a very interesting lecture in the armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, under the auspices of the Hospital Corps. It is entitled "The House We Live In" and will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

The winter programme of the 22d N. Y. Rifle Club includes the following: Sharpshooters' matches, Dec. 21, Feb. 1 and March 14; team of three, Dec. 14; non-winner's match, Jan. 18 and 25; team of six, Feb. 8 and 15; officers' trophy, team of 10, Feb. 29; team of eighteen match, March 21, 28 and April 4.

The new Manual of Arms prescribed for the United States Army has been adopted by the State of New York for its National Guard, and is now being issued by Adj't. Gen. McAlpin, who intends to stimulate the progressiveness of the State force whenever possible, and his efforts thus far have been highly successful.

The 69th N. Y., Col. Smith, will parade for review about Dec. 18, when a stand of colors will be presented by the Memorial Committee of the G. A. R. On Dec. 11 the regiment will assemble for drill and instruction in regimental review, and for this purpose will be divided temporarily into two battalions of four companies each.

2d Lieut. T. F. Schmidt has been unanimously elected 1st Lieutenant, 1st Bat. of Cadets, N. G. S. N. Y. He has been connected with the guard some twelve years and is known to be an exceptionally capable young officer and his promotion was a well-deserved one. Corp. Frank J. Connell, who has been promoted Sergeant, passed the board with the handsome figures of 100 per cent.

A board of officers has been appointed by Adj't. Gen. Douglas of Maryland to revise the militia law of the State and recommend changes for the action of the Legislature. The board is composed of the following: Col. John S. Saunders, Inspr. Gen., 1st Brigade; Col. L. Allison Wilmer, 1st Regt.; Col. Willard Howard, 4th Regt.; Col. Frank Markoe, 5th Regt.; Capt. W. L. Finley, U. S. A., assistant to the Adjutant General.

The plans for the improvement and enlargement of the armory of the 47th New York have been approved and work will be commenced without delay. The front of the building is to be extended forty feet toward Marcy avenue and the drill shed will be widened thirty feet.

This improvement will lengthen the company rooms seventy feet, thus making a double room similar to those now in use at the armory of the 23d Regt.

We have received the interesting annual report of Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, 3d Brigade, N. Y. The General makes some excellent recommendations, and endorses the field service of last summer. We shall refer to that report more fully another week.

Lieutenant Hill, of Co. D, 12th, N. Y., will probably realize that in the 12th officers are held to just as strict an accountability for non-attendance to duty as the men.

He has now been absent four out of five drills ordered,

and, after probably appearing before the Brigade Court,

will, it is understood, make it positive that he will perform duty in the future, or get out of the regiment.

Lieut. Col. Butt, in the interest of discipline, has already made formal complaint against the delinquent Lieutenant.

A member of Co. A, 71st N. Y., takes exception to an item that appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Nov. 16 last, concerning the rude treatment of a woman performer at a "smoker" given in the armory recently. With all due respect to the writer, we can only say that his letter does not change our opinion, or the facts in the case. We do not know who the loafers referred to were, nor did we say that they were members of the 71st, but whoever they were they deserved to be "fired out" in double quick time. The item in the "Army and Navy Journal" was not taken from any newspaper, but was reported by eye-witnesses whose reliability is unquestioned.

Maj. Roe, of Squadron A of New York, has received a letter from Mayor Strong in connection with escort duty performed by the squadron at the Atlanta Exposition, in which he says: "No single feature of the ceremonies contributed more toward the success of the day than the admirable appearance, discipline and conduct of Squadron A, over which you have command. I write to thank you personally and officially, and through you extend to the squadron an expression of my hearty appreciation of their conduct. Under your excellent discipline and care, the squadron is a subject of pride to the city, and has won the very hearty regard of our people, as well as the people of Atlanta."

The fifth annual exhibition drill and reception of the 1st Battery Cadets, N. Y., which was held on Nov. 20, was a success both financially and socially. The following members, after the review by Capt. Wendel, received another bar to their faithful service medals: Lieut. B. Wallin, 1st Sergt. J. Speyer, Sergts. J. Dreher and A. W. D. Woodall, Corp. J. Vosser. The following received new faithful service medals: Pvts. T. Cury, William Welsh, J. Pittam and H. Wintle. Sergt. J. Dreher received a gold medal as a prize for selling the most number of tickets. Surg. Fuchs, of the 1st Battery, presented the medals in a neat speech. Some of the invited guests were William G. Mitchell Post, 1st Cadet Battalion, N. G. S. N. Y., 11th Regt. Veterans, 9th Regt. Cadet Battalion, St. George Cadet Battalion.

The handsome bronze, entitled "The Runners," selected from the art rooms of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of New York, for competition at the games of the 22d N. Y. was won by Co. E, Capt. Thurston, who scored the greater number of points. The bronze, which is entitled "The Runners," is one of the masterpieces by E. Drouot. It depicts a group of four runners in a desperate dash for the tape at the finish of a foot race. They are bunched together, as is frequently the case in a hundred-yard dash. The apparent winner leads by scarcely a foot, and with outstretched arm is reaching for the tape. He is the handsomest of the group, and the tightly secured peaked cap on his head, and the shirt loosely laced at the throat, all indicate the efforts he is making to maintain his slight advantage.

In the Tennessee National Guard it is announced officially that Capt. N. E. Logan, 1st Battn., having tendered his resignation and having failed to comply with the rules and regulations, to furnish the proper bond for the safe care of the property entrusted to his company, he is discharged from the service of the State and his commission is revoked. Col. L. F. Peters, 2d Regt., has resigned and has been honorably discharged. Adj't. Gen. Sykes, under date of Nov. 25, in referring to the resignation of Col. Peters, says: "The State loses an excellent and valuable officer, one who was in the ranks of the first uniformed company organized in this State after the war, rose from the ranks to the command of the 2d Regt., an earnest worker at all times for the best

interests of the service. It is with regret that the Commander-in-Chief accepts the resignation of this officer, he having served long and faithfully in the National Guard."

The members of Co. G, 7th N. Y., have appointed a committee to draft and suitably engross resolutions on the death of Corp. Frank S. Miller, which occurred on Nov. 12 last. They will be sent to the family of the deceased. Corp. Miller was a young man of estimable character, a thorough soldier and gentleman, and his unlooked-for death is a sad loss to the company and to his friends and family. Under date of Nov. 18, Mr. James L. Miller, president of "The Frank Miller Company," in a memorial says: "The Frank Miller Company in great sorrow announces the painful fact of the death of its secretary, Mr. Frank S. Miller, who succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever on Nov. 12, after an illness of a few days. His loss, we are certain, will be shared and felt by his numerous friends in social and club circles, as well as by the trade, with whom he has been long and favorably identified and esteemed for his courteous and businesslike methods. To his associates in the company his loss is irreparable."

Five hundred and thirteen entries have been received for the athletic games of the 7th Regt., N. Y., to be held Saturday evening, Dec. 7, at the armory, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets and Park avenue. Almost every company in the regiment have prominent athletes among its members, the New York Athletic Club being largely represented, and these indoor games will prove unusually attractive. The company winning the greatest number of points will be presented with a handsome cup offered by Capt. Nesbitt, and known as the "Nesbitt Cup," and the struggle for this among the several companies will be very keen, especially between Cos. F, B and D, who have the largest entry lists. The scratch and handicap bicycle races will be very exciting and the 1,000 yards run with twenty-five entries will be a very pretty race. A great deal of interest is manifest in the three-lap medley race, a scratch event wherein each man is to run, walk and hurdle a lap. Aside from these events there are runs of 93, 75, 440 and 220 yards, 220-yard hurdle, one-half mile walk, sack, potato, relay and three-legged races, half-mile run, putting the shot and high jump. The regimental band will furnish the music during the games, which commence sharp at 8 o'clock. Some indoor records, it is confidently expected, will be lowered.

RIFLE SHOOTING, NEW YORK.

The report of Gen. Inspr. of Rifle Practice B. M. Whitlock, of New York, shows that 9,194 officers and men have qualified at outdoor ranges the past season, against 9,158 the previous year. The full returns are as follows:

1st Brigade.—Gen. Fitzgerald.

Organization.	Expert.	Sharp-shooters.	Marksmen.	Total.	Total.
General Staff	1	8	9	12	
Signal Corps	1	28	36	32	
Squadron A	1	20	132	153	115
7th Regt.	26	167	875	1,068	1,191
8th Battn.	2	8	162	172	110
9th Regt.	12	71	457	540	529
12th Regt.	14	41	535	590	556

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Black Beauty. By Anna Sewell.
Coming Race, The. By Lord Lytton.
Crown of Wild Olive. By John Ruskin.
Dreams. By Olive Schreiner.
Lady of the Lake. Scott.
Light of Asia. By Arnold.
Mephisto, Discourses of, and the Enchiridion.
Ethics of the Dust. By John Ruskin.
Greatest Thing in the World, and other addresses. By Henry Drummond.
Heroes and Hero Worship. By Carlyle.
House of Seven Gables, The. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Lamb's Essays of Elia.
Lamb's Last Essays of Elia.
Longfellow, Henry W., Early Poems.
Lowell, James Russell, Early Poems.

Lucile. By Owen Meredith.
Mornings in Florence. By John Ruskin.
Mosses from an Old Manse. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Paul and Virginia.
Pleasures of Life, The. By Sir John Lubbock.
Poe, Edgar Allan, Poems.
Queen of the Air. By John Ruskin.
Sartor Resartus. By Thomas Carlyle.
Scarlet Letter, The. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Sesame and Lilies. By John Ruskin.
Story of an African Farm. By Olive Schreiner.
Thoughts from the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.
Vicar of Wakefield. By Oliver Goldsmith.
Whittier, John Greenleaf, Early Poems.

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22d Regt.	6	54	553	613	602
69th Regt.		6	20	126	162
71st Regt.	11	64	480	564	546
Total	73	439	3,359	3,871	3,765

2d Brigade.—Gen. McLeer.

General Staff	2	4	6	5
Signal Corps	3	36	39	39
13th Regt.	1	25	326	352
14th Regt.	1	9	385	395
23d Regt.	13	67	715	795
47th Regt.	4	21	381	406
17th Separate Co.	1	..	54	55
Total	20	127	1,901	2,048

3d Brigade.—Gen. Oliver.

General Staff	2	1	3	5
Signal Corps	1	21	22	12
10th Batta.	2	14	139	155
Separate Cos.	8	196	1,377	1,581
Total	12	211	1,538	1,761

4th Brigade.—Gen. Doyle.

General Staff	1	7	8	7
65th Regt.	12	138	150	186
74th Regt.	37	208	245	281
Separate Cos.	20	132	539	691
Total	20	182	802	1,094

Recapitulation.

General Staff	1	2	10	13	3
Staff Departments	6	6	12	12	6
Supernumeraries	5	14	19	20	20
Naval Militia	14	362	376	393	
1st Brigade	73	439	3,359	3,871	3,765
2d Brigade	20	127	1,901	2,048	2,000
3d Brigade	12	211	1,538	1,761	1,826
4th Brigade	20	182	802	1,094	1,085
Total	126	986	8,082	9,194	9,158

The prize for the highest figure of merit was won in the several brigades as follows: 1st Brigade, Co. F, 7th Regt., Capt. Rand, 74.84; 2d Brigade, Co. I, 23d Regt., Capt. Hamlin, 70.4; 3d Brigade, 27th Separate Co., Capt. Crooks, 73.02; 4th Brigade, 42d Separate Co., Capt. Butler, 68.31.

COMING EVENTS.

Dec. 7.—Athletic games, 7th N. Y., at armory.
Dec. 7.—Lecture by Surg. Tetamore at armory of 14th N. Y.
Dec. 9.—Stag of Co. C, 9th N. Y., at armory.
Dec. 9.—Sociable, Co. A, 22d N. Y., at armory.
Dec. 10.—Review of the 1st Naval Batta., N. Y., on the New Hampshire.
Dec. 12.—Ball of Co. E, 12th N. Y., at Murray Hill Lyceum.
Dec. 14.—Athletic games, 71st N. Y., at armory.
Dec. 16.—Drill and reception, Co. D, 47th N. Y., at armory.
Dec. 20.—Review and drill of the 2d Bat., N. Y., at armory.
Dec. 21.—Dance, Co. C, 22d N. Y., at armory.
Dec. 31.—Concert and reception of Co. K, 14th N. Y., at armory.
Jan. 7.—Annual ball of Old Guard, N. Y., at Metropolitan Opera House.

Jan. 8.—Reception, ball and review, 1st Bat., N. Y., at Wendel's Assembly Rooms, West Forty-fourth street, Jan. 15.—Annual convention, National Guard Association of New York, in Albany.

Jan. 15.—Reception and entertainment of Co. C, 12th N. Y., at Central Opera House.

Jan. 23.—Reception of Co. H, 9th N. Y., at armory.

Feb. 5.—Ball of band and field music, 71st N. Y.

Feb. 22.—Dedication of new armory, 2d Regt., N. G. Pennsylvania.

Mar. 30.—Afternoon and evening concert by Sousa's Band at 2d Regt. Armory, Paterson, N. J., under auspices of Co. B, 2d Regt.

Co. A, 69th N. Y., have elected Pvt. P. M. Haran 1st Lieutenant, and Corp. William F. Guilfoyle 2d Lieutenant.

NAVAL MILITIA.

NEW YORK.—The 1st Batta., Comdr. Miller, will assemble for review by Mayor Strong on board the New Hampshire on the evening of Dec. 10 and will also go through a drill.

NEW JERSEY.—The U. S. monitor Ajax has been turned over to the Batta. of the West, Naval Reserve of New Jersey, and will be quartered at Camden. The battalion will then have an excellent opportunity to acquire a knowledge of drill with big guns.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Col. A. X. Barker, of the Newport Artillery Company, has returned from week's gunning in Maine, bringing with him a noble moose, which he shot, weighing 1,300 pounds. The Artillery Company will give a social Friday evening. Wednesday evening the Naval Reserve gave a social.

The rifle match between the rifle team of the Newport Artillery Company, Co. B, 2d R. I., and the Naval Reserve could not be shot on Monday, because the rain fell in torrents. It was postponed until next Tuesday. The score thus far stands: Newport Artillery, 187; Naval Reserve, 178; Co. B, 95. Distance, 200 yards.

Mr. Benj. W. Hammond, father-in-law of Capt. E. O. Matthews, U. S. N., died at his residence in Newport Wednesday last. Sunday last the funeral of Boatswain Mate G. H. Herit, of the training station, occurred at the station. Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the naval apprentices escorted the body out of the grounds. The remains were taken to Boston.

(From "The Saturday Review.")

We are face to face, then, with the fact that Russia intends to seize as much of Northeastern China as she can assimilate, while France is resolved to extend her empire from Tonquin and Siam, as far as is profitable to her, into Southwestern China, and this division of territory we cannot allow. It is evident from the tone assumed by France and Russia, and from the declarations of the official German Press, that we can hope for no aid from Germany. As we have again and again predicted, England in the hour of need will find no friends, but will have to rely on her own strength; and fortunately for us, the increased power of our fleet in the last ten years makes it possible for Lord Salisbury to speak, and if necessary to act, in defense of British interests. If Russia attempts to take any part of Manchuria, we can reply by occupying the Island of Chusan that we foolishly gave up in 1846, and France may find it easier to sneer at our diplomacy than to risk a war which would place her permanently among the second-rate Powers.

HOW GEN. SCHOFIELD WAS CONVINCED.

Corp. Edward T. Hartman, Co. H, 7th Inf., is one of the enlisted men who recently passed a favorable examination at Fort Leavenworth, coming out ninth in a list of sixteen. It is told that he came near missing his final examination because Gen. Schofield, who was in command of the Army at the time, decided that the soldier had not served quite his full two years, as required, having been absent for a time on furlough. The corporal, when informed of this action, wrote to his friend, Col. Charles King, of Milwaukee, and the latter, who knew his worth, and had helped him in the past, at once dictated a letter to the Secretary of War, concerning the apparent injustice done the corporal. It so happened that Asst. Secretary of War Doe was acting Secretary of War, and when the letter from Col. King reached him, so the story is told, he walked down the hall in the War Department building into the office of the Commanding General of the Army and propounded this query to the General:

"General, suppose you were an applicant for retirement after thirty years' service, but in reply the department should say you had six months' leave of absence at another time, sick leave of a few months here and other leaves of absence until really you have served a little over twenty-five or six years, do you think that would be right?"

"Certainly not," was the prompt reply. "Then you think that in spite of these leaves of absence you would have served thirty consecutive years?"

"Without any doubt."

"Very well. Now will you tell me how, in this case,

you make out that this young man has not served two consecutive years?" and he laid the Hartman papers, with Gen. King's letter, on the table.

There was a vast amount of humming and hawing and no little confusion before it was admitted that there might be a mistake.

"I thought so," replied Gen. Doe. "Therefore I would make out the order for Hartman to report for examination," which was promptly done.

Lieut. Simonds, 8th Inf., recently appointed a 2d lieutenant and examined with Hartman, came nearly meeting the same fate. Simonds had been on furlough during his two years, and Gen. Schofield held that he had not served two full years, but he was finally ordered before the Department Board and was passed No. 1 on

LOW EXCURSION RATES SOUTH AND PACIFIC COAST.

The Southern Railway (Piedmont Air Line) have just issued a circular announcing low excursion rates to Southern cities and winter resorts. The new points to which excursion tickets are sold this winter includes many prominent Southern cities. This great system penetrates every Southern State over its own rails; operates solid trains, vestibuled sleeping and dining cars from New York to New Orleans, Jacksonville, Tampa, Atlanta, Aug. 1st, Asheville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Memphis. This is the route that forms the great California Limited via New Orleans in connection with the Sunset Limited, the most elegantly appointed train service between the Atlantic and Pacific. For rates, schedules, etc., call on or address R. D. Carpenter, General Agent, Alex. S. Thewatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.

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Havel, Tues., Dec. 31, 10 am | Lahn, Tues., Feb. 4, 10 am
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St. Paul...Dec. 18, 11 A. M. | Paris...Jan. 15, 11 A. M.

Paris...Dec. 28, 11 A. M. | New York...Jan. 29, 11 A. M.

St. Louis...Jan. 1, 11 A. M. | St. Paul...Jan. 28, 11 A. M.

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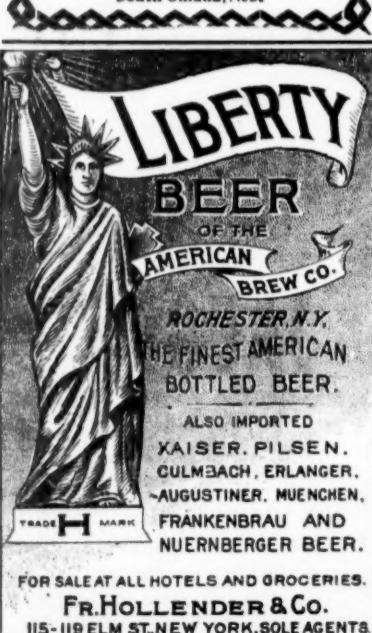
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"Horses, Saddles and Bridles,"
by Capt. W. H. Carter, 6th Cav., is for sale at Brentano's, New York and Washington, and by the secretary Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Price, \$2.75.

MARRIED.

ARNOLD—CLEMENTS.—At St. George's, Flushing, L. I., Nov. 26, 1895, Lieut. S. B. Arnold, 1st Cav., to Miss Lucille Rutherford Clements, daughter of Mrs. G. H. Clements.

ARRASMITH—HUGHES.—At Omaha, Neb., Dec. 4, 1895, Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., to Miss Nelson Patrick Hughes.

MILLER—SAXTON.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 27, 1895, Mr. Edgar Miller to Miss Katharine Wright Saxton, daughter of Maj. Samuel Willard Saxton and niece of Gen. Rufus Saxton, U. S. A.

SMITH—GRANGER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, at the residence of Lieut. Col. H. B. Freeman, Pawhuska, O. T., Miss Arabella Beulah Granger to Mr. Thomas P. Smith, of Washington, D. C., Asst. Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

BORN.

BECK.—At Blair, Neb., to the wife of John R. Beck, eldest son of Capt. William H. Beck, 10th Cav., and Acting Indian Agent, a son (Nov. 22).

HORN.—To Lieut. and Mrs. S. N. Horn, 2d Art., a son, Nov. 26, at Fort Riley.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 25, 1895, Dr. L. R. Brown, father of Lieut. Guy W. Brown, U. S. N.

GREENE.—At West Lebanon, N. H., Nov. 22, 1895, Benjamin F. Greene, professor of mathematics, U. S. N., retired.

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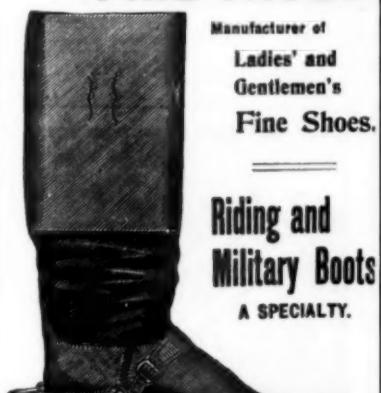
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JORDAN.—At Malden, Mass., Nov. 19, 1895, Sarah S. Jordan, widow of Christopher Jordan, Carpenter, U. S. N.

KEEFE.—At Boise, Idaho, Nov. 21, 1895, Augusta Lucia, second daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Keefe, U. S. A., aged twenty-two years and two months.

PAIN.—At Portland, Me., Nov. 28, 1895, Ruth Theodore, widow of Comdr. John Stone Paine, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Col. George Bonford, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

ROLLINS.—At Columbia, Mo., Oct. 21, 1895, Mrs. Rollins, wife of Mr. H. B. Rollins, son of Capt. J. H. Rollins, U. S. A.

STEVENS.—At Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., Nov. 17, 1895, Mrs. Margaret C. Stevens, mother of Capt. R. R. Stevens, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A.

WILSON.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 23, 1895, Elizabeth L., widow of Med. Dir. Joseph Wilson, U. S. N.

It will be some time before the cook book for the Army is finally published. Brig. Gen. Morgan, Comy. Gen., recently referred the book to the Secretary. The book has been returned with directions that it be reduced in size. Lieut. Col. Cushing, Gen. Morgan's principal assistant, is now engaged in this work.

Mothers give Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to their children to stop colic and looseness of the bowels.

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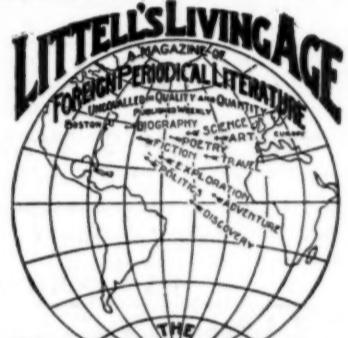
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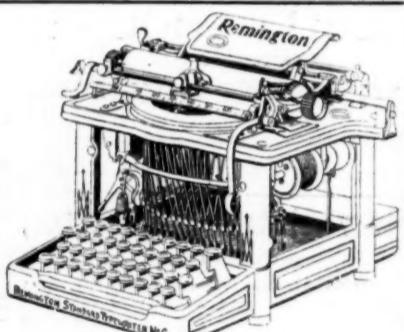
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